The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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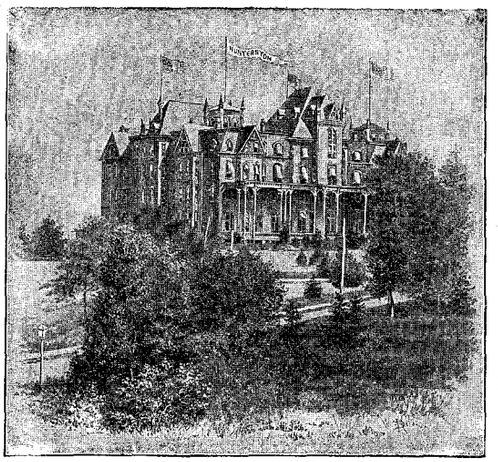

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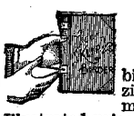

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND PRESSING PROBLEMS.

PROCEEDINGS of the American Bar Association, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, last month, touched numerous phases of national problems. Resolutions were passed in favor of international arbitration, and committees were authorized to investigate and report upon forms of legislation to meet the evil of bribery and to provide separate Federal judges for district and circuit courts. Two addresses before the association induce special comment in the press. One by James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, president of the association, portrayed the growth of socialistic ideas in this country. To quote briefly:

"The system, political, industrial, and social, which our fathers founded, the doctrines and postulates, the methods and institutes of that system are on one side. On the other, new forces, theories, maxims, and dogmas, alien and hostile to those heretofore unquestioned, are being brought forward; already they have gained such acceptance that they have begun to introduce themselves into our institutions; they are of such novelty, vitality, and intemperance that if once they gain sway there will be a new heaven over our heads and a new earth beneath our feet."

The growth of class consciousness among wage-earners, the sympathy between them, and their willingness to submit to discipline of chosen leaders for the interest of the mass as they see it, Mr. Woolworth thinks, foretells the sweeping away of the whole order of industrial society if they suppose themselves trodden down by the existing organization. Mr. Woolworth's suggestion of a remedy which the legal profession can administer is "the application of the mechanism of the law to the education of all in the rights and duties of citizens, to the end that they apprehend justice." Specifically Mr. Woolworth says:

"One of the ways of educating citizens in their rights and duties is by improving and defining the jury system, and making the service interesting to jurors, in the popular as well as the superior courts. The large number of jurors should be those reached or liable to be reached by the new heresies; and the office should be dignified by the character of the men called to serve in it and by the circumstances of the employment. The first qualification of the juror should be that he earns a decent living for himself and family, rigorously excluding all who, from whatever cause, do not do so; a ruthless rule sometimes, just as are the chances of life always. The term of service should be for several weeks, and twice the average wages be paid for it, and the place of employment be kept open. Judges and justices of the peace should be men of gravity, sufficient learning, common esteem, and strong personality, who will direct the jury to the very right of the matter. When, after such a service, the juror returns to his usual employment he will carry with him the best fruits of the best education, training, and discipline—namely, a capacity to discern and a disposition to render justice and also a consequence among his fellows, increased vigor, and force multiplied, manliness nad self-respect elevated, so that he will be felt throughout his class as one wise and safe and true to guide the common sentiment and opinion. Heretofore, the jury system has been administered, especially in the courts of the justices of the peace, and I fear in the superior courts, in so lax, slack, accidental, indecisive, and too often dissolute way, that it has become a method for the miscarriage of justice. Regulated, invigorated, and popularized in some such way as is proposed, it will become not only a safer method of justice, but will lead men to apprehend and esteem justice for themselves and all others.

"There is another of the processes of the law which can be developed to the same end. Once a year men are sent out, under one title or another, with more or less authority, to ascertain the value of every man's property, to the end that it may be taxed accordingly. The inquiry he makes, or whether he makes any, is a matter committed to his discretion; and whether he act upon the information at his hand or according to his arbitrary pleasure is a question for his conscience if he have a conscience. The whole thing is a secret and irresponsible process. The natural consequence is that the fees allowed by statute are a small fraction of what he receives for reduced assessments of the rich, and excessive valuations of the property of the poor. Our concern here is not with these mischiefs, but with the uses which may be made of this process for the education of the people. Commit the business to boards, the majority of which shall be wage-earners, having the qualifications of jurors. Let the board sit at convenient hours in a convenient place with open doors, and compel every property-owner to attend, and in the presence of his neighbors state what is necessary to determine the value of his property, subject him to cross-examination by any other person, and let the result be publicly declared, with the reasons for it. The interest of every man will be enlisted, not only in securing the lowest valuation of his own property, but the highest of that of others. The inquiry will be pressed with rigor on every side, but will come back in most cases to what is fair and equal, all things considered. Men who own property, much or little, it does not matter which, taking part in such questions, contentions, and determinations, will hold their own rights and property by no weak and relaxed grasp, and will yield to others the rights they claim for themselves."

Another address by Governor Griggs of New Jersey dealt with the evils of excessive law-making in the United States. "No age of English or American history has ever seen such activity and profusion in legal enactments as now prevails," said Governor Griggs, and he gave these figures to prove his statement for the United States:

"The statistics that follow show the extent of this tendency in the legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, in the present year.

"In Massachusetts about 1,300 distinct propositions for legislation were before the legislature or its committees. Of these, 628, nearly one half, became laws.

"In New York the bills introduced in the two houses numbered 4,533, of which about 1,300 were finally passed. Of these 797 became laws, the remainder of the 1,300 passed bills failing to receive the approval of the governor.

"In New Jersey 657 bills were introduced, of which 297 passed both houses, and 207 became laws, 90 failing by reason of execu-

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tive disapproval, a very marked decrease in the amount of legislation as compared with some previous years.

"In Pennsylvania 1,566 bills were introduced; 483 were passed by both houses, and about 400 became laws, the rest having been vetoed by the governor.

"Illinois has a somewhat better record. There were 1,174 bills introduced, and 195 passed, of which, however, only three were vetoed, so that the addition to the statute law of that State comprises only 129 chapters.

"I have no means of supplying similar statistics for other States, but think it safe to affirm that the same degree of productiveness will be found in nearly all of them.

"These thousands of propositions to alter the law of the land cover almost every conceivable object of government, every department of public and private life; they extend to all kinds of business, to trade, commerce, municipal government, sanitary and police regulations, to the domain of morals as well as to the fields of speculation and political philosophy. Many of them were intended to correct errors in the legislation of the preceding year. Naturally the more careless acts one legislature passes the more blunders there will be for the next one to repair."

Governor Griggs favors special commissions of eminent lawyers for revision of drafts and codification of laws, and adds:

"A censor of bills is not permissible under our system of legislation, but there can be a rule of public opinion, a sentiment of prudence and conservatism that will enable every legislator to reject all measures not properly revised and corrected, all measures that have no positive public necessity to justify their adoption. It ought not to be enough that a proposed law does no harm; it should be required of it that it shall have the quality of positive benefit in order to justify its enactment.

"There are some principles of legislative policy that are so plain and safe that they need only to be stated to be approved.

"Make sure that the old law is really deficient. Be careful to consider whether the inconvenience arising from the deficiency of the old law is of enough importance to deserve an act of the legislature to cure it.

"Be careful that the remedy be not worse than the disease. Avoid experiments in law-making, especially if recommended by men or parties who are void of knowledge or wanting in respect for established customs.

"Do not go on the idea that the world is out of joint and you were born to set it right.

"Observe accuracy in the use of language, and avoid the use of ambiguous expressions.

"It is one of the just criticisms of our jurisprudence that it has not a technical vocabulary by which legal conceptions can be expressed with as much accuracy as naturalists distinguish genera and species."

Where Danger Lies.—"No one can foretell our future, but we are rather inclined to apprehend disaster from such combinations of rich men as procure the passage of our silver coinage and tariff acts, and clandestine clauses 'slipped in' unobserved, than from the combinations of laborers which Mr. Woolworth regards as so formidable. The wage-earners, he says, 'display a strange and enthusiastic loyalty to their class, so that if one section falls into trouble, those who are at the moment less unfortunate contribute relief from their poverty with generosity.' They submit to a discipline 'as rigid and severe as an army in battle.' The existence of generous feeling and the readiness to submit to discipline for the attainment of a common end are not alarming social phenomena. They are rather of the opposite character, as they imply both moral and intellectual stamina. The discouraging feature in the attitude of organized wage-earners is their readiness to imitate the evil practises of capitalists. The leaders of the labor-unions are frequently not generous but selfish; they have sometimes betrayed their ignorant followers for a price. They are disposed to ask for legislation that shall confer special privileges on special classes of laborers, which is so obviously contrary to the interests of laborers as a class as sooner or later to become apparent to every wayfaring man. There is nothing unnatural in the supposition that eventually laborers will see that it is for their interest as a class that all privileges shall be done away with, and that the functions of government shall be strictly limited to the prevention of injustice. But we can not expect laborers to attain to this degree of political virtue while the wealthy and educated classes persistently employ the Government for their selfish ends. If the federations of labor are to sweep away 'the whole order of industrial society,' as Mr. Woolworth fears, they will sweep away much that ought to be swept away, for the existence of which the upper classes of society are distinctly responsible."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Dangerous Drift toward Socialism.—"Close observers of industrial conditions and political tendencies for the past decade will agree that Mr. Woolworth's picture is not overdrawn. These attempts in the various States to overturn natural law by legislation grow out of dissatisfaction with social conditions that arise out of the natural right of every man to do the best for himself in the rivalries and competitions of life. It is true, as President Woolworth says, that the legislation of the last twenty-five years has been largely directed to strengthen the lower and weaker classes against the higher and stronger, and to equip the former against the latter for the struggle of life, and the instinct running through all classes approves this policy.

"The attempts to rectify the defects of nature and to equalize social conditions by legislation are shown not only in the character of the measures that are enacted into law, but by the bills that are introduced, advocated, and received with applause but fail of passage. Wild and extravagant propositions for the exercise of the powers of the State are sure of fervid advocacy, not alone in the States where Populism is rampant, but in the older States of the East."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A Country of Experiment and Opportunism.—"It is essentially a country of experiment and opportunism. As Mr. Woolworth himself points out, the legislation of the last twenty-five years has inaugurated many departures from old principles. The doctrine that the State should let things be may still be preached, but it has been ignored in practise time and time again. On the other hand, nothing has occurred to sustain the opinion that changes were to be brought about by violent and revolutionary methods or that socialism was their goal. Each separate problem has been taken up as it presented itself and disposed of in an eminently practical way, according to the genius of our people.

"Conservative lawyers who steep themselves in ancient precedent, and wild agitators who cry for the destruction of society, have been treated with about the same degree of indifference. On many occasions capital and its attorneys have suffered defeat in their attempts to prevent legislation favorable to labor. On other occasions would-be revolutionists have been given the strongest of medicine to remind them that there was a limit beyond which they could not go.

"No one can doubt now that the developments as a whole have been beneficial. There have been substantial gains to society at large, and we have every reason to expect still greater gains in the future. It is hardly worth while under the circumstances to bother our heads over abstract questions of socialism and individualism; 'isms,' as a rule, are a snare for the reason.

"We shall go on as we have gone on ever since the Constitution was adopted, tentatively, experimentally. At every crisis an enlightened public sentiment will prevail, as it has in the past."—*The Journal, Chicago.*

Law Losing Sanctity.—"Governor Griggs's address was timely, and full of suggestions of reform well worthy of the consideration of our state and national legislatures. There is no doubt, as the speaker said, that there is no one thing in all the various departments of government or business that is carried on with less scientific or orderly method than the making of law. There is also no doubt as to the correctness of his view that the process of turning a mental conception into a law is so simple and easy in the ordinary state legislature that laws are losing the sanction of solemnity and moral authority that they once possessed."—*The Dispatch, Richmond, Va.*

"The doctrine that legislation should be diminished; that we need no more laws, and that the attention of city councils and state legislatures and federal congresses ought to be devoted, for a decade to come, toward the repeal of obsolete statutes and the amendment of imperfect ones, ought to be preached by every reformer, put into the creed of every lover of good government, and repeated by every newspaper in the country until it becomes effective. Less law-making and more business is what this country needs if its system of government is not to pass from a political blessing into a public curse."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

The Treatment of Bribery.—"From the standpoint of the layman, the most interesting and important action taken by the American Bar Association, in session at Clevleand, was in dealing with the evil of bribery. In a paper treating that subject, which for years has been forced upon the public consideration through practical results provocative of the strongest opposition, it was pointed out that an amendment to the interstate commerce

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act grants immunity to a witness whose testimony is self-incriminating. In a resolution adopted by the association it commits itself to uniform legislation throughout the States, granting like immunity to those who may testify to the giving or receiving of bribes meant to influence or control the making of our laws.

"As a moral abstraction, it is a pernicious policy to forgive a criminal offender simply because he tells the truth. If there is a way to force this from him and at the same time to punish him for the wrong he has done, no hesitation should be shown in adopting it. But there is not. . . .

"As was stated before the association, the public mind has become firmly impressed with the belief that powerful aggregations of capital have had invariable success in corrupting municipal and legislative assemblies and public officials. There is a widespread conviction that the will of the masses does not determine the laws to which they must submit. The most valuable rights are sold without any of the proceeds of the sale going to the people. Offices are sought for the plunder which they afford and laws are made at the direction of those who seek only the promotion of selfish ends in conflict with the general good. The evil extends from the most powerful to the most insignificant of our government functions and heroic treatment alone can afford the needed remedy.

"In the proposed departure, which has the distinguished precedent quoted, there is no danger of making matters worse than they now are. If it is a mistaken idea that bribery is rife among those who make and those who execute the laws, the fact will be speedily developed when the truth can be had. The result will be the restoration of faith in our Government and those who administer it. If we are the victims of barter and sale, if there be a government of corruption in this country, if the favors of legislation or of those who apply it are put up at auction, the only hope of uncovering the fact is in securing the evidence of those conversant with the crime. Let the experiment be tried."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

THE nomination of Seth Low for first mayor of Greater New York by a non-partizan organization called the Citizens' Union has opened a municipal campaign of national interest—to the newspapers at least. It would appear that almost every city in the United States is entering the contest on paper. Three candidates at large are to be voted for at the election of November 2,—mayor, controller, and president of the council,—but attention centers on the candidate for mayor, upon whom the new charter (taking effect January 1 next) imposes exceptional responsibility for local administration. The regular nominating conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties have been called for the latter part of this month. The Citizens' Union has forced non-partizanship in municipal affairs to the front in this contest by its independent nomination of Mr. Low, and the influence of this move upon the regular party organizations is the chief subject of local discussion at present.

Seth Low is president of Columbia University, New York city, and was a member of the commission which framed the draft of a charter for the consolidated municipality. He is a man of wealth, a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia College, experienced in business in the tea and silk house founded by his father, A. A. Low & Brother, and an active member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Brooklyn, January 18, 1850, the family being of English origin. In 1880 Mr. Low became active politically as the president of "The Young Republican Club" of Brooklyn. In the fall of 1881 the exigencies of a campaign against a ring in Brooklyn similar to the Tweed ring in New York forced a combination of Republican and Independent elements which placed Mr. Low in the mayor's chair at the age of 32. In this capacity he served two terms, four years, and established a reputation for independence and personal responsibility of administration. Following his career in office he traveled abroad and engaged in business until the dissolution of his firm in 1888. He supported Mr. Cleveland in the campaign of that year. In October, 1889, he was chosen president of Columbia University, an institution to which he has given, beside the benefit of his organizing abilities, $1,000,000 for a library building as a memorial to his father. He is a prominent member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Dr. Rainsford is rector. The nomination for mayor of Greater New York comes to him in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Both New York and Brooklyn have been normally Democratic cities, and the policy of an independent nomination is vigorously debated by the local press. *The Evening Post* (Ind.) and *The Times* (Ind.) have supported the Citizens' movement from the start. *The World* (Ind. Dem.), *The Tribune* (Rep.), *The Press* (Rep.), and *The Mail and Express* (Rep.), are working for Republican indorsement of Low as the only practical course. *The Sun* (Ind.) has opposed Mr. Low's candidacy and the Citizens' Union from the beginning. *The Herald* (Ind.), believes the Citizens' Union has made a mistake in its independent nomination. The *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) wants a Republican ticket. *The Journal* (Dem.) insists that the Platt machine is not a factor in the situation, but that the Democrats must pick out a man as good as Low to beat him. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) takes much the same position. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) is non-committal. The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) considers Republican indorsement of Low inevitable.

Seth Low's Platform.—"The Union's declaration of principles is as follows:

That municipal elections shall be entirely separate from state and national elections, to the end that the business affairs of the city may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national or state politics;

That the government of the city shall be administered independently of national or state politics, and that no candidate shall use his office for the benefit of any political organization;

That the civil-service laws shall be enforced without regard to political influence;

That the city shall retain the ownership of its franchises and shall grant them only for limited periods, and that holders of franchises shall be forced to give the public adequate service at reasonable rates;

That better rapid-transit facilities shall be secured without unreasonable delay;

That school accommodations shall be provided for all children of school age and that the efficiency of the schools shall be increased;

That the eight-hour labor day shall be enforced for all employees of the city and its contractors, and that union wages shall be paid;

That the system of small parks, baths, and lavatories shall be extended;

That the best pavements shall be laid in the most densely populated districts;

That the laws providing for the better sanitation of tenement-houses shall be enforced;

That the streets shall be kept clean.

"To these planks Mr. Low himself made an important addition in a letter written by him to the Citizens' Union in June last; it was to the general effect that he would accept no nomination which imposed upon him any other obligations than such as are embodied in the chief magistrate's formal oath of office.

"There is not a single plank in the platform of the Citizens' Union which any voter, Republican or Democrat, of New York, or of Philadelphia, or of any city in the country who desires good, honest, economical municipal government can not unreservedly indorse. They, one and all, aim to secure the same object, to wit: government of and by the people, for the people, and not, as is the present one of New York, of Philadelphia, and nearly all American cities, a government of and by a sordid political boss or bosses, and his or their retainers. The lattter, not the tax-paying, wealth-producing citizens, reap the larger benefits of such a government. Bound together solely by the cohesive force of the spoils system, they manage the business affairs of the city, not upon their own merits, but upon a comprehensive plan of organized political usurpation and sordid aggrandizement."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Smash Both Machines.—"There is no reason why the Citizens' Union should have waited for the Republicans to nominate first, or why it should have had any conferences or negotiations with them. It is as important to beat Platt as it is to beat Tammany. The only time to deal with Platt is after he has been beaten.

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His machine and the Tammany machine are moved by the same motives. It is the business of the Citizens' Union to smash both machines. It could not form an alliance with Platt except on Platt's own terms. If the Platt-Tammany machine is to be beaten, it must be by the votes of men opposed to both of them. And an alliance with Platt might easily have antagonized those Democrats who were opposed to Tammany.

"So it is clear that the 'babes' and 'squabs'—these are the names which the allied pirates have given to the members of the Citizens' Union—have shown sound political sense, as well as a high order of patriotism. The maddened shrieks of their enemies are proof enough of the wisdom of their action. The whole country will watch with interest the great fight in New York, and it will hope that the people of that city will cast their votes for Seth Low, and a continuance of the reform era which began with the administration of Mayor Strong. It is they who are on trial."—*The News (Nat. Dem.), Indianapolis.*

The Citizen in a China Shop.—"The citizen has determined to take a hand, and he is doing it like a bull in a china shop. The Republican organization there does not want to see Tammany win any more than does the citizen. But it does want to, and must, preserve its own self-respect. From the beginning the citizen has browbeaten the regular organization. He has made no attempt to get along amicably with the organization, but has gone in with an implied declaration that he intends to boss things this hitch, come what may. The citizen was requested by the organization to listen to reason; it was pointed out to him that there was nothing to be gained by haste, and that the greatest desideratum was an agreement between all the anti-Tammany forces. But the citizen couldn't see it that way, and Seth Low was accordingly placed in nomination for mayor of the Greater New York on Wednesday night. A grave error was committed there, and if it does not result in putting Tammany into power again New York will be very lucky."—*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

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SETH LOW.

The Right View of Municipal Government.—"Hon. Seth Low has [in]formally accepted the nomination for mayor of Greater New York tendered him by the Citizens' Union. In accepting this honor and responsibility Mr. Low takes a strong position for the promotion of municipal government free from party and ring control. Says he of his nomination:

"'It means that the people of the city, as they contemplate all that is at stake, are deeply moved by the desire that, when the great city begins its new career, it shall do so with a mandate from the voters to the officials of the city that the welfare of the city, not of any party, is to be their first concern. For that principle I am known to stand; for it I shall contend in the coming campaign with such allies as time may bring; but for it I shall stand, be my friends few or many. Because the Citizens' Union stands for this principle, and because I am in sympathy with its general purposes, I shall gladly accept its nomination, and I shall welcome all support from any quarter that recognizes the position that I occupy.'

"This is clearly the right view to take of municipal government. Party domination leads to ring control and is inimical to the welfare of the municipality. Party responsibility in city government is a sham. The party is absolutely irresponsible and the party label does not protect the public in the least from dereliction of duty and perversion of official functions. What is needed in the management of city affairs is to make personal character and capability the test of fitness for office. This does not mean that nominees should be without party, but that they should be above party in their regard for the public interests. There should be men enough in every city who are independent enough of party dictation to vote for and elect the best men to office regardless of party labels."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville, Tenn.*

Tammany's Chance to Win.—"Seth Low is a millionaire, a philanthropist, and an educator of high rank, but he is out of line with many Republicans on the tariff, and has incurred the personal enmity of the leaders. He will undoubtedly secure the full Independent vote, but this is only powerful when added to the vote of one or the other of the party organizations. From this distance and at this writing it looks as if there will be three candidates: Seth Low, representing the Citizens' union; a candidate of the Republican 'organization,' and the candidate of Tammany Hall. With such conditions existing Tammany will win unless an unfit man is nominated or the silver question is again brought to the fore."—*The Journal (Nat. Dem.), Atlanta.*

Party Lines Subordinate.—"It would be hard to find any flaw in the character of Seth Low. The only question some of his enemies raise is the question of availability. But where is there a man who is more available? The invitation to produce him has been an extended one, with no answers. The fact is that Greater New York must have Seth Low or a Tammany man. The part of all good Republicans is to support the man who can beat Tammany. Of course it is disheartening to have the Citizens' Union pretend to be so much holier than other people, but its victory for good government would be a solace. The division of the spoils can not always be satisfactory. For most of the citizens of Greater New York the vital question is whether their city shall be wisely and economically managed. Everything else, even party lines, is subordinate. The normal Democratic majority of the municipality is probably 75,000. There must be a union of all anti-Tammany forces to win against these great odds."—*The Post (Rep.), Hartford, Conn.*

An Inspiring Contest.—"The fight which Mr. Low is going to make on this line ['the welfare of the city, not of any party'] will be watched with intense interest by all lovers of decency, honesty, and efficient government throughout the country. Whatever its outcome, it is sure to do incalculable good. If it is successful at the polls, it will mark the greatest upward step ever made in municipal government in the United States, and it is hardly too much to hope that it will set a precedent in the government of the great metropolis which will make the misgovernment of the past forever impossible in the future. And if it shall fail to carry a majority of the voters, it will be sure at least to furnish such a demonstration of the strength of civic virtue and disinterested patriotism as will serve for the encouragement of upward efforts, for years to come, not only in New York, but in every city in the Union."—*The News (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"Strongly Democratic as we are, we would much rather see Mr. Low elected mayor of Greater New York than Croker or one of Croker's things."—*The Union (Dem.), Springfield, Mass.*

"But Platt does not want an able and upright man for mayor. He will nominate Low only if forced by circumstances to do so. He would rather have a Tammany man in control than Low. If Platt's only desire is to secure good government there is no objection to the Republican convention nominating Low when it meets. His plea for delay was simply to give opportunity for complications to arise that might leave Low out altogether. The politician's trick is to put such matters off to the last minute, which leaves insufficient time for carrying on a proper campaign. Low would better not have the Republican nomination than have to enter into a 'deal' with Platt to get it that would discredit him among his strongest supporters."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

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ARE OUR SCHOOL HISTORIES ANGLOPHOBIC?

GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto University, thinks not, and he takes issue with Chauncey Depew, Samuel Plimsoll, the Governor-General of Canada, and others who claim that our school histories are particular sources of international ill-will. He says (*The North American Review*, September):

"My own impression had been that the acrimony of the American school histories in speaking of Great Britain and their unfairness in treating questions between Great Britain, and the United States, were, as well as the anti-British violence of Fourth-of-July orations, rather things of the past. I, however, requested a leading publisher of New York, an Englishman, and representative of an English firm, to send me the school histories which were most in use. He sent me three, those of Higginson (1875), Anderson (1874), and Quackenbos (1857). These I have examined, and I must confess that I do not find in any one of them aught of which an Englishman could seriously complain. They are patriotic, of course, and in the quarrel between Great Britain and America take the American side; but they certainly are not venomous, nor should I say that they were wilfully or even materially unfair."

Then follow specimens of their tone in dealing with the American Revolution. We quote a single extract:

"There were some reasons why it seemed just that the Americans should be taxed. The debt of the British Government was very great, and part of this debt had been incurred in defending the American colonies from the French and Indians. So it seemed fair that these colonies should help to pay it; and probably they would not have objected if they had been represented in the British Government, so they could at least have had a voice in deciding what their taxes should be. But this was not allowed; and so, when the famous 'Stamp Act' was passed, in 1765, the popular indignation was very great.

"There was nothing very bad about the law called the 'Stamp Act' in itself, and Englishmen would not have complained of it at home. This famous act required only that all deeds and receipts, and other legal documents, should be written or printed on stamped paper, and that this paper should be sold by the tax-collectors, the money going to the Government. It was such a law as has always existed in England; and, indeed, taxes have since been imposed in a similar way in America. The colonists objected to it only because it involved a principle. No matter how trifling the tax may be they objected to it. They said the British Government had no right to put this or any other tax upon them when they were not represented in the Government. 'No taxation without representation' was a phrase constantly heard in the colonies in those days; and the excitement about the Stamp Act was the real beginning of the Revolutionary War."—Higginson, pp. 161–2.

Dr. Smith received a number of specimens from other school histories from a friend thoroughly cognizant of the subject, who thought Higginson, Anderson, and Quackenbos were less anti-British. But Dr. Smith declares, "Even in these I really find nothing that I should say was intended to stimulate hatred of Great Britain, and I find generally a desire at all events to be fair." Mrs. Lee's history (1895) says of the Boston massacre:

"Boston showed so resolute a spirit to resist the revenue laws that, in 1770, a collision took place between the citizens and British soldiers quartered there to enforce the laws, in which two Bostonians were killed and others mortally wounded. The news of this 'Boston massacre,' as it was called, spread all over the country, and everywhere stirred up strong feelings of resistance to British tyranny. But, in fact, the soldiers only fired into the mob to preserve their own lives, and were not very much to blame."

Extracts are also given from Russell (1837) and Swinton (1871). It is noted that Grimshaw (1822) is hostile, but pays an emphatic tribute to the character of Carleton, and that Guernsey's history (1849) is one of the most exceptionable. "As a rule, tho not invariably," says Dr. Smith, "it will be found, so far as the specimens before me are concerned, the acrimony and the space allotted to the Revolutionary War diminished with the increase in the distance of the date of publication from that event." Dr. Smith continues:

"It could hardly be expected that in giving an account of the quarrel between the British Government and the colonies, American writers would be less severe in condemning the acts of the British Government or less favorable to their own cause than were Chatham, Fox, Burke, and Barré.

"A large, and what appears a disproportionate, space is given, perhaps even in the later histories, to the Revolutionary War, and the details of that war, some of which, of course, are exasperating, since the royal armies unquestionably committed excesses, are narrated with disagreeable minuteness. But it is not necessary to ascribe this to deliberate malice. The Revolutionary War does, in fact, fill rather a large space in the comparatively brief annals of the United States. Its chief actors are the national heroes and the national types of patriotic virtue. Its incidents, or those of the War of 1812, are about the only matter by which an ungifted American writer can hope to enliven his work and appeal to the imagination of young readers. It is not in American school histories alone that a disproportionate space is occupied by the annals of war. Thirst of martial glory is nowhere extinct, and nothing is so picturesque as a battle. It is not easy to present in a form interesting to a child a series of political events and characters, the issues between Jefferson and Hamilton, the struggle between Adams and Jackson, or even the political contest with slavery. Nor can an ordinary writer lend picturesqueness to the progress of social improvement, of commerce, or of invention.

"It unluckily happens that Great Britain is the only foreign nation with which the Americans have waged wars whereof they have much reason to be proud, for few would deem victory over such enemies as the Mexicans very glorious, even if that war had not been waged in the special interest of slavery. All the American trophies before 1861 were trophies of success over the British. The North has now another set of trophies. But the enemy in this case was not foreign, at least was not regarded as foreign, tho the war was in its real character international. The writers of school histories, if they intend their work for the whole Union, tho they may themselves be free from bias, will have now a perplexing task, and it is not surprising to hear that in the South there is a demand for histories written from the Southern point of view. To write from an impartial point of view would be difficult enough even for a foreigner, if he had any strong feeling about slavery, but for a native either of North or South almost impossible. The impossible, however, is sometimes done.

"Sensible Englishmen and Americans must now be pretty well agreed about the rights of the quarrel between the British Government and the American colonies. The political connection between the mother-country and a colony capable of self-government, like the American colonies of Great Britain, was fraught with misunderstanding. The colony had better, like the Hellenic colony, have taken the sacred fire from the altar-hearth of the mother country and made its own way in the world, retaining a sentimental and honorary connection with its parent. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the American colonies needed the protection of the mother-country against France, tho we can hardly tell what exertions, had they been left to themselves, they might have made for their own defense, or how far reliance on imperial help interfered with their self-help and masked from them the necessity of union. But as soon as an end was put to the need of protection by the conquest of French Canada, the natural tendency to separation prevailed, with all the more certainty as there were in the colonies political elements, Puritan and Presbyterian, antagonistic to the British institutions of monarchy, aristocracy, and church establishment. Nobody can imagine it possible that the colonies, with all their present millions of people, should forever have remained dependencies and in allegiance to an Old-World government and Parliament on the other side of the Atlantic.

"To say that the school histories ought not to be patriotic would be wrong. But patriotism may be awakened without unduly dilating on the details of the Revolutionary War. It may be kept alive by setting forth the magnitude and importance of the victory gained, the new departure of humanity, political and social, the hopes of the New World, and the part in the fulfilment of those hopes which the American child when it comes to manhood will be called upon to play.

"On the whole, however, I am confirmed in my belief that the influence of the American books in stimulating international ill-will has been overstated. It is too likely that if Great Britain persists in maintaining herself as a political and military power upon this continent Mr. Chauncey Depew's prediction will be fulfilled. But I can not think that the catastrophe will be due to so great an extent as he and others suppose to the vicious influence of American school histories.

"The special fault which, if I may venture to say it, I should be inclined to find with these books, is want of literary art."

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

UNDER a law providing, approximately, for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, John L. McLaurin of South Carolina has been chosen to succeed himself. The fact that Mr. McLaurin, altho a Democrat, voted for the Dingley bill adds peculiar interest to his victory. The primary method of selection is thus described:

"The primary plan was adopted in South Carolina for the first time last year. An effort was made, it will be remembered, to have the same plan adopted in Virginia in future elections. This plan provides that all candidates for United States Senator shall appear before the people in every county of the State. After the canvass the first primary election is held. If one candidate receives a majority of the total votes cast, that settles the matter, but if no candidate receives a majority, then a second race is ordered by the Democratic executive committee. In this race all candidates are dropped except the two highest. Then the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast in the second primary is declared the Democratic nominee for Senator.

"There is no statute law binding the legislature to elect the man who is declared the nominee, but each member of the legislature feels morally bound to support the man who has received the largest number of votes. No matter how bitterly opposed a member of the legislature may be to the man who has been successful, he feels in duty bound to vote for him. This is so if the successful man received a very small majority.

"This plan is said to be nearer a direct vote for United States Senator than anything that has yet been devised, and its adoption by other Southern States has been under consideration for some time. The election managers are appointed by county executive committees, and must represent the different persons in the contest. The tabulation of the county returns is made by county executive committees. The total vote of each county is then despatched to the capital of the State, and the final count is made by the state Democratic executive committee.

"In the election last year, with three candidates in the field, ex-Governor John Gary Evans lacked only 600 votes of receiving a majority in the first primary. In the second primary he was beaten by over 3,000 votes by the late Senator Earle." [Senator McLaurin's majority over Evans and Irby is said to exceed 12,000.]

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says of the campaign:

"Such a scramble by men of such caliber for an office of such dignity and importance was never seen before. Mr. McLaurin is now filling the office. Mr. Irby has filled it for a full term. Mr. Evans has been the governor of the State. For a time there were several other aspirants. All are men of education and of standing at home, but when they took the stump in this race they seemed to throw dignity to the winds, and to think it advisable and proper to adopt in its stead the swagger and the vocabulary of the street-corner agitator. And in doing so they offended not only against themselves but against the reputation of their State. People at a distance can not but be filled with surprise that such a canvass for such an office is possible in a State which was once the arena of intellectual discussion of the first order.

"The more immediate injury, however, may be to the cause of selecting Senators by a direct vote of the people. There is a strong desire throughout the country to see the old plan changed. So much corruption has been charged against it that a great many leaders of opinion believe that good would be effected by permitting the people to express themselves directly at the polls. But if the choice is to be between the old plan and such a new plan as is offered in South Carolina, which seems to make for passion and excitement, degrades the office and leaves the aspirants at the end of the campaign bespattered with the mud of the stump, the growth of the desired reform may be hindered."

The significance of the indorsement of Mr. McLaurin's position on the tariff is explained by the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) as follows:

"The only political issue which played a prominent part in the recent senatorial primary campaign was that which was made by Messrs. Irby and Evans on account of Senator McLaurin's action, in common with Senator Tillman and the two Senators from Georgia, in demanding protection for Southern agricultural products, as a matter of right and justice, so long as the policy of protection is accepted and enforced by the Government. The verdict of the people of South Carolina at the polls was that the four Senators were right, and Messrs. Irby and Evans were wrong in this issue, and we believe that that verdict will be confirmed by the people of this State, of Georgia, and of other Southern States hereafter whenever the same issue is raised.

"Mr. McLaurin's opponents persistently accused him of being a Protectionist,' because of his position on this question, and several newspapers took the cue from them and repeated the charge persistently throughout the campaign. The result shows that the people understood his position better than his critics chose to understand it, and approved his course accordingly. They are 'Protectionists' in the same sense that he is a Protectionist. They believe with him, and with *The News and Courier*, that the policy of protection is essentially unjust and indefensible, and that it ought to be condemned and abolished as such by the people of the country. They believe further, however, that so long as it is continued in force by the votes of a majority of the people of the country it should be applied equally and impartially, without regard to sectional lines or political considerations, as all other accepted governmental policies should be, and not be made still more unjust and iniquitous by applying it so as to discriminate against the people of the South in the few instances where it would benefit them in any degree.

"That this is the right and the only right view of the question appears to us to be too plain to require more than the bare statement of it to compel assent. And we are sure that it is the view which will prevail hereafter. We have tried for years the plan of submitting tamely to discrimination against our interests, with the result only that such discrimination has become the established rule and practise of Republican administrations. It is high time that we should try some other, and to see whether, with the aid of the people of other sections, the West and the South, having like interests and suffering like injustice, we can not put an end to it.

"The tariff issue is practically out of politics for three years to come, but is very likely to be one of the chief issues in the campaign of 1900. If anything is to be accomplished in the cause of bare justice to the agricultural interests of the South and West, as the result of the elections of that year, it must be through the united efforts of the South and West working and voting on common lines in assertion of their common rights. We will make no friends or allies in the West, certainly, so long as it demands protection for its great wool interest, and Southern Congressmen and politicians oppose such protection and advocate 'free raw materials' generally, for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers at the expense of the West and the South alike."

PSYCHOLOGICAL PHASE OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

PREFACING a study of the waste of war and armaments, from the modern standpoint that sufficiency of subsistence for population can be more easily and effectually obtained without fighting than with it, Vice-President Richard T. Colburn, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presents some striking views of the world's monetary problem. We quote from proofs of Mr. Colburn's address at the August meeting of the Association in Detroit:

"The controversy in respect to a bimetallic money standard, and the other as to the limits of safety for representative or currency money, are certain to be fully worked over, by the powerful vested interests concerned, in reports of commissions, and printed volumes. I devote a minute or two to explaining that they are but parts of a far greater question of metrology; one also requiring for its elucidation a more exact knowledge of the laws of thought than we at present command.

"When we speak of demand, value, equivalency, wealth, risk, trust, distrust, panic, prosperity, we are dealing not with concrete substances like gold-pieces, but with states of mind; yet these ideas lie at the foundation of commercial exchanges and monetary science. We can measure the relations of one commodity to another, in a rough way, by the difficulty or labor-cost of production; but when we try to measure the relations of one commodity which has little or no skill wrought in with its production with another in which there is inventive or artistic skill, or sentiment, or risk of life or limb involved, the relation is not merely quantitative. To illustrate: Have any of you ever imag-

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ined what would happen if some modern Rosicrucian were to succeed in doing what so long baffled the alchemists, and which has been announced from time to time as being accomplished, viz., the turning of base metals cheaply into gold? No one can maintain that this is impossible; and this is preeminently the era when the dreams of ancient philosophers becomes realities. The diamond, a much more unpromising object, has been made before our eyes by M. Moissan. Such a discovery would introduce into the world of commerce, and indeed into all fiscal relations of men, an appalling confusion: first, by a general rise of prices; and, second, by a dislocation of fixed payments of interest, salaries, and otherwise. Among other curious results we should witness would be a change of sides and tunes, between the advocates of the gold and silver standards with a general desire to shift over by the holders of contract, for specific payments 'in coin or its equivalent.' The same thing would happen, only more slowly, if a vast deposit of gold ore was unearthed; and if, after gold were thus discredited by a practically inexhaustible supply, the attempt were made to put silver in its place (the price of which would be enormously enhanced), this state of things would be liable, in its turn, to be upset by similar discoveries. I am not sure but the after-benefits to mankind, and especially to labor, by precipitating the necessity of inventing some more efficient tool of exchanges, a scientific and more stable enumerator of values, would compensate for all the disaster it would temporarily cost. Shall we have to wait for such an accident for the settlement of a monetary system?

"In leaving aside these more or less transient studies, we do not escape from money questions. On the contrary, economics have become so interwoven with our whole civilized activity and speculation, that money has come to be accepted as a measure of these states of mind, as well as of quantitative relations of commodities. For example: in a general way the per-capita consumption of sugar readily indicates the desire of the population for sweetmeats (a psychic phenomenon) and their ability to gratify it (a material phenomenon). A decrease of the average bank clearing-house exchanges is a merely quantitative statement, but its relation to the increase of suicides, and the decline in marriages, of which it is also a faithful index, is not so obvious. The difficulty with monetary science is that values or prices are subject to the rise and fall of tides of their own, to droughts and floods as compared with each other, and as compared with the conventional standards (regardless whether the standard be single or double); but the standard itself is adrift, moving now landward and now seaward, according to the caprices of that unstable and surface current, public opinion, and also to powerful undercurrents by those monarchs of finance, the arbitrageurs, whose hands are on all the productive industries and for whose benefit the rest of mankind exists and labors in unconscious servitude. Monetary science is not lawless, but its datum-points are not yet so fixed as to admit of easy reference. Many other problems of science have been worked out of similar complexity, and our task is not quite so hopeless as the usage of centuries might suggest. Many things have become possible within the past seventy-five years which seemed impossible prior to that period.

"The markets of the world are becoming, for practical purposes, one. This is noticeably true of the credit market, or, as it is usually styled, the money market. The economic needs of the United States, as indeed of all the American peoples, as I see them, are not greater abundance of circulating promises to pay, but more of the staple commodities in world-wide demand in which to redeem the debts already incurred. This is equivalent to saying that we should get out of debt, and have something left over of the nature of quick assets which we can part with to the rest of the world as occasion requires. It goes without saying that as to families and persons, so as to nations, our possessions must consist of something besides bric-a-brac and apparel, the fashion of which changes and the value is soon lost. The luxuries we buy from the European markets would bring but little if shipped back there; in fact, without our demand, the prices would be lowered. Champagne, laces, fine woolens, feathers, and silks are poor property to raise money on elsewhere. If we would get credit or money, or the valuable substance that stands behind money, we must owe less and have a greater store of the articles the world needs. Whether the present estimation of gold as the measure of exchange values is excessive or irrational, it is a fact to be reckoned with. It follows that the surplus should be concentrated commodities, portable, exportable, and not too fragile or perishable in their composition, not subject to caprice of fashion, nor of restricted demand, and of these the precious metals and stones have, by universal consent, best filled the requirements."

THE TELEPHONE AS A FEDERAL INSTITUTION.

THE authorities of Richmond, Va., seeking to remove the poles and wires of the Bell Telephone Company from the streets at the expiration of a local franchise, have been estopped by a permanent injunction from the United States circuit court, upon the ground that the local telephone is part of a federal system of telegraphy. The following review of the case from the Chicago *Evening Post* discloses issues which concern every city in the Union:

"It appears that the city council of Richmond voted to repeal the ordinance passed in 1884 granting the right of way to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and permitting it to erect poles and run wires throughout the city. The company claims that the city can not remove its poles and wires or in any way obstruct the operation of its service, its ground being that it is a telegraph as well as a telephone company under federal laws and comes within the provision of the federal law providing that any telegraph company filing an acceptance of certain obligations and restrictions shall have the right to conduct and maintain lines of telegraph over and along any of the military roads and post roads of the United States.

"The first question therefore is whether the Bell Company is entitled to the protection of this law. Judge Goff [Fourth circuit court of the United States] following many precedents, holds that a telephone company is a telegraph company and that a company empowered to operate telegraphs is also authorized to operate telephones. The Bell Company, therefore, could not be prohibited from entering the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authorities, nor can it be required now to remove therefrom. Further, Judge Goff holds that companies organized under state laws and bound by the terms of municipal ordinances may accept the terms of the act of Congress and gain independence of local authority, except that they must pay their due proportion of local taxes and submit to reasonable police regulations. The Southern Bell Telephone Company having accepted the terms of the act of Congress, it is no longer bound by the ordinance under which it first entered Richmond; that ordinance is now null and void, for the company is engaged in interstate commerce and is under the exclusive control of Congress.

"The counsel for the city of Richmond tried to raise the question of the constitutionality of the federal law enabling telegraph companies to operate lines along military roads and post roads, but this position was quickly abandoned as untenable. It will now rest its case [before higher federal courts] on the contention that the company does not engage in any other than the local business of transmitting telephone messages to city patrons. Judge Goff admits that this question of fact remains to be considered carefully and decided. The importance of the point involved is obvious. It relates to the use of the streets without or in spite of the consent of the state and municipal authorities.

"The decision, however, does not go to the extent of denying to local authorities the right to prescribe reasonable regulations of telephone lines."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT discriminating duty may possibly convince Tom Reed that "slipped-in" legislation is the logical running-mate of "jammed-through" legislative procedure.—*The Journal, New York.*

IT is one of the humors of the campaign in New York to find *The Sun* calling *The Tribune* and *The Press* "mugwump" newspapers.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

HIS OUTFIT.—"So you are going to Alaska," said the detective to one of Jackson City's oldest inhabitants.

"Yes, and I'm going to make me fortune, too."

"Have you your outfit for getting gold?"

"Yes."

"What are you going to take with you?"

"A pack of cards and a faro layout."—*The Star, Washington.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MUSIC AND MEN OF GENIUS.

A COLLECTION of the letters of Giacomo Leopardi (published at Florence, Italy) has drawn the attention of Arturo Graf to the attitude of men of genius toward music. Leopardi, called the greatest modern Italian poet, was born at Recanati, June 29, 1798, of noble but poor parentage. As a boy he was an omnivorous reader, and at the age of sixteen had read all the Latin and Greek classics and could write with accuracy French, Spanish, English, and Hebrew. At that age he wrote a commentary on Plotinus which was highly commended by Sainte-Beuve. In 1822 Leopardi went to Rome, but, his residence there proving a disappointment, he returned to Recanati a year later. For the next ten years he devoted himself to literature, meanwhile trying to regain his health, which had always been delicate, by living successively at Bologna, Florence, Milan, and Pisa. The effort proved vain, and he died at Naples, June 14, 1837. Both his prose and poetic writings are filled with pessimistic utterances, the final word of which he expressed as the "void and nothingness" of all human effort. His essays were translated into English by Charles Edwardes in 1882, and his poems by Frederick Townsend in 1888.

In an article entitled "Leopardi and Music" in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, June 16) Signor Graf says:

"Of all the arts, music is perhaps the one which most readily assuages and tempers grief, reanimates the mind, and, in a certain manner, takes one outside of life and beyond self. The ancients symbolized its power of penetration and its power of fascination in the myth of Orpheus. Pythagoras considered it a powerful medicine, not less for the body than for the mind; and many will recall the case of Saul, whose fury David calmed with the music of the harp. Plato and Aristotle considered it a very important part of education; and it is used to a greater or less extent in all religions. The spheres turn to the sound of an ineffable harmony; the Christian paradise resounds with perpetual and sweet songs, and sometimes the pure and elect of earth hearken, and in the hour of death receive consolation and supreme delight.

"Leopardi felt music deeply, exquisitely. No other art seemed to cause him emotion so profound, rapture so full and intense. 'Music, if not my first, is certainly my grand passion,' he wrote in April, 1820.

"Leibnitz said that music was a secret arithmetical exercise of the mind, which reckoned without knowing how to reckon; and of all the fine arts Kant held music alone in favor on account of the mathematical relation between its sounds, and in the occult knowledge of these relations he believed pleasure was born. . . . Schiller said that music expressed the mind; Schelling that it contained the type of the eternal idea; George Hegel that its dominion was superior to that of real life; Lamennais considered music as the symbol of eternal things; Vischer held this same idea. Beethoven deemed the revelations of music superior to those of philosophy, and Gounod, recalling a representation of 'Othello,' at which he had assisted in his youth, wrote: 'It seemed to me that I was in a temple, and that something divine was about to be revealed to me.' Carlyle defined music as a species of inarticulate and inscrutable language, which guided one to the borders of infinity, and gave him, for an instant, a glance into the abyss; and Poe said that music created in the human mind a supernatural beauty.

"Leopardi agreed with all these, and still more with Schumann and Berlioz, in whose fantasies he imagined a beautiful lady clothed with musical imagery. But more than with all these was he in accord (and this should be particularly noted) with Schopenhauer, with whom, without knowing it, he agreed on so many points. Schopenhauer was passionately fond of music and wrote with the mind of a philosopher and the heart of an artist. The latter said that music was a wonderful art; the most powerful of all the arts; that it immediately expressed the will, that is to say, the essential and universal principle which belongs to single and individual existence; that it penetrated to the heart of things, occult philosophy. He even said that the world might be called incorporated music; and that music speaks to us of other and better worlds, reminding us of an inaccessible paradise, that it is the panacea for all ills. Poet and philosopher thus express the same idea, speak almost the same language.

"We note in passing that of all the arts music is that which most accords with the mind and the sentiments of the pessimist. . . . The other arts, not even excluding poetry, too often retain too much of hated reality, and it is not possible for it to be emancipated entirely. Music is free from the service of imitation and creates a world for itself, where it realizes and expresses, with magical power all that which in our minds is most vague, most fantastic, most occult. It seems sometimes as if it were liberated from time, from space, from the iron law of consequence, from every transitory and finite condition.

"It appears that painters have little musical taste, and less inclination for that art than sculptors and architects; but many literary men have neither inclination nor taste. Balzac detested music; Gautier preferred silence; de Goncourt confessed himself deaf to music, etc. But there are many examples to the contrary. Numerous passages in the 'Commedia' show that Dante had exquisite musical sensibility. . . . That Shakespeare was a lover of music is evidenced in all of his dramas. Goethe, while not passionately fond of music, enjoyed the art of Mendelssohn and admired Beethoven. Klopstock had a nice ear, and music threw him into ecstasy. Byron was not able to hear music without weeping. Moore and Shelley both wrote poems on music. Alfred de Musset calls harmony 'the language that genius invented for love.' It was said that Hugo detested music; but, before believing this, one should read with some care a poem entitled 'Que la musique date du XVI. siècle,' which is to be found in a notable collection, 'Rayons et ombres' (lights and shadows). . . . The poet commences by asking his friends, Who among you, feeling oppressed by sadness, does not find comfort and consolation in music? Then, in marvelous verse, not to be found in any other literature, he describes the grand, varied, powerful music of the orchestra, the multiform miracle of the symphony. . . . Leopardi, passionately fond of music, does not speak of musical instruments; shows no particular preference for any one of them; he did not seem to see any connection between certain sentiments and the sound of one or the other of them. The human voice seemed superior to any instrument. . . .

"One last observation. In the Proverbs, Solomon says: 'As he that taketh away a garment in cold weather, and as vinegar upon niter, so is he that singeth (lively) songs to an heavy heart.' Nothing is truer. The melancholy love only melancholy music, and detest that which is lively. But it is also true that the intellect, the eternal curiosity, goes far with all men to conquer many dislikes. Without a doubt, Leonardi preferred sad music, but on one occasion he went to Rome to hear a comic opera which pleased him very much. And considering the different impressions produced in the mind by melody and harmony, it must be conceded that Leopardi inclined more to the first than to the second."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mark Twain's Style.—"The immense reputation attained by his first book has been a heavy handicap to Twain in one sense, and an advantage to him in another," says David Masters, writing in *The Chautauquan* (September). "It was a rough-and-tumble sort of book, the worst of all his literary efforts, but probably the most popular, striking the public fancy at a time when it was ready to be amused, and the success of the work was instantaneous and positive, being no doubt an astonishment to authors of more pretentious ambitions, who had burned the midnight oil more assiduously than he, and no doubt with more painstaking effort, only to find themselves, after years of hard work, still unknown quantities in the world of letters. One can readily surmise, after reading Twain's later works, that he has been for years past trying with commendable purpose to live down "The Innocents Abroad." Finding himself in the broad glare of public interest, he set about doing something better than the effort that had first attracted the attention of the country. To realize how admirably he has succeeded, one has but to note the steady improvement in his style and facility of expression, as well as the purpose and seriousness of his work in his later publications. The public,

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however, has tenaciously clung to the first impressions formed of the writer, and for this reason has overlooked the fact that there are much more substantial things in his writings than merely humorous conceits. His "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" is an able argument in favor of free trade, but most of his readers pay but little attention to this fact, as they are not looking for free-trade theories in such a place and only devour the fun and frolic of the pages. His "Prince and Pauper" is a book of intense dramatic interest, the details worked out with rare skill, and some of the descriptive work has a dignity of diction hard to surpass."

THE "PIKE COUNTY BALLADS" AS LITERATURE.

COL. JOHN HAY, American ambassador to the court of St. James, has grown slightly ashamed, so report runs, of his "Pike County Ballads," and wishes that Little Breeches, Jim Bludso, Tilmon Joy, and the rest of his fro ntierheroes would retire a little into the shades of obscurity. We do not know about the truth of the report, but, if true, it seems as tho even Colonel Hay might be somewhat reconciled to his own fame by the kindly words just spoken of the ballads by the London *Spectator*. In reviewing Colonel Hay's "Poems" and "Castilian Days," *The Spectator* says (August 28):

"The world knows Col. John Hay best by his 'Pike County Ballads.' Few things, indeed, are more remarkable in the history of our modern literature than the way in which this tiny handful of poems took the English-speaking world by storm. They came, they saw, they overcame,—after the manner of all true poetry which touches the most human side of men and women. Many great poems, especially if they appeal solely or chiefly to the imaginative side of the mind, or if they rely solely upon awakening the emotions which respond to the sense of beauty, or, again, if they are idyllic or elegiac in their nature, often have a hard fight before they win the world's dull ear. When, however, poems appeal simply and directly to the heroic side of man, and are at the same time alive with the true essence of poetry, and possess also the spirit of humor, they are almost certain to achieve a quick success. Of course, poems possessed of these qualities are rare, but when they exist they are invincible. But the 'Pike County Ballads' do possess these qualities, and therefore 'Jim Bludso,' 'the man who died for men,' and 'Little Breeches' are known wherever the English language is spoken. The poem called 'Banty Tim' is for some reason less well known, tho in our opinion it is both one of the most humorous and the most heroic of Colonel Hay's ballads."

After quoting several stanzas from "Banty Tim," and commenting on it as "a poem which goes straight to the heart," *The Spectator* continues:

"From a purely literary point of view the 'Pike County Ballads' are extremely interesting. They are the seed from which many flowers have sprung. Bret Harte, following Lowell, used the dialect poem, and with notable success, but not for heroic themes. 'The Heathen Chinee' is pure comedy. Colonel Hay was almost the first poet of modern times to use it with other than a humorous intent. Since then the new plant has grown and prospered greatly. 'Gunga Din' and many another notable barrack-room ballad has followed Tilmon Joy's account of the struggle at Vicksburg. We do not, of course, mean that Mr. Kipling has in any sense been an imitator, but the mixture of the heroic and the humorous in dialect verse was first successfully achieved by Col. John Hay. He first showed the poets what a great opportunity lay open to them."

The Spectator has equally kind words for "Castilian Days," saying, among other things:

"The book has a quality of humor which it is difficult to analyze or describe, but which is quite delightful. There is no straining after the comic, no elaborate attempt to be funny or sly or clever, but through the book runs a sort of ripple of shrewd, and yet good-tempered, criticism of things Spanish which is most pleasant. There is a good deal which reminds us of the best French writing in these touch-and-go pictures of Spain, especially in their gaiety and lightness of treatment. But beyond this there is a purely English quality, a quality which has many subdivisions, but which, not being an analytical race, we are content to class generally as humor."

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WHEN Prof. Edward Dowden, of Trinity College, Dublin, was selected to deliver a series of six literary addresses at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University, he chose the subject given above and has affixed it as title to the volume in which those lectures are now published. It is somewhat similar in treatment to the work Prof. Moses Coit Tyler has recently given us on "The Literature of the American Revolution," tho in Professor Dowden's case we get the effects of a revolution upon the literature of a country other than that in which the revolution occurred.

PROF. EDWARD DOWDEN.

Professor Dowden considers Cowper as the chief representative of revolutionary sentiment among English writers in days prior to the outbreak in France. Gentle and unaggressive tho he was, a devout member of the evangelical revival in the Church of England, he was yet of a more masculine spirit than is generally supposed. His first independent volume of poems—1782—has been described by Leslie Stephen as "in substance a religious version of Rousseau's denunciations of luxury." Ten years later, in a letter to Lady Hesketh, he declared: "Whenever the people choose to be masters they always are so, and none can hinder them." But, Professor Dowden says, it was less by virtue of his ardor on behalf of political liberty, genuine as that was, than by his feeling for simplification and his humanitarian sentiment that Cowper belongs to the Revolution. In his recoil from luxury and artificiality he did not go as far as Rousseau. He did not fight against civilization, but against what he conceived to be the spurious civilization surrounding him; and tho he gave expression to the feeling in favor of simplification and the human brotherhood, no one can imagine him flinging himself with fury against the thrones of kings or the palaces of prelates. The circumference which rounded all subjects of thought and feeling and toward which his mind constantly expanded was the idea of God.

Another English writer more directly affected by Rousseau's teachings was Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton."

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Day endeavored to carry out the doctrine of simplification in his own life, and of the results Professor Dowden gives us this interesting glimpse:

"There is no one more dangerous or more diverting than the man of prosaic common sense, who is devoid of imagination and of humor in a saving degree, and who, having an experimental turn, becomes possessed of new ideas. He will play such tricks before high heaven as might wreathe with smiles the faces of the most serious angels. And this, in truth, was what happened with the excellent Thomas Day. He was a worthy eighteenth-century Briton, essentially prosaic, tho much out of the common in the degree of his benevolence and generosity; and the burning rays from 'Nouvelle Heloise,' 'Contrat social,' and 'Emile' fell direct upon his British brain. He resolved to cultivate the life of simplicity and nature; hair-powder he abhorred; even comb and brush were enervating luxuries; it was sufficient to let his raven locks sway in the running brook. Altho insensible to the attractions of womanhood, scornful of elegant domestic accomplishments, and regardless of female beauty, except, it is confessed, the attraction of large and white arms (for there is always some weak point in a philosopher's panoply), Day arrived at the rational conclusion that he ought to take to himself a wife. He accompanied Edgeworth [father of Maria Edgeworth] to Ireland, where his sentiment in favor of savage life was somewhat disturbed by the misery of the bogland hovels; and he would gladly have converted Edgeworth's sister into Mrs. Thomas Day. Unluckily she had a prejudice against unconventional manners; she did not perceive the advantage of her suitor's simple and natural manner of eating food, and she preferred hair that had been submitted to the comb. When, a year later, the decision against her suitor was announced, Day determined that the next time he would take securities against failure; he would rear from childhood two girls, chosen from among foundling orphans; he would instruct them in all the wisdom of Nature and Rousseau, until she who approached the nearer to the true standard of perfection should be honored by becoming his wife. One, the brunette, he called Lucretia; the other, Sabrina Sidney, was named after the river-goddess of the Severn and that eminent republican, Algernon Sidney. Day took his pupils to France, as an appropriate place where they might learn to despise dress and luxury, fine people and fashion. But, according to the testimony of Miss Seward, the Swan of Lichfield, they gave their patron much trouble and quarreled with each other. The Roman heroine, Lucretia, was found to be invincibly stupid, or, what amounted to the same, unwilling to follow Day's regimen; she was placed with a milliner, and in time married a linen-draper. Sabrina Sidney grew into a pleasing girl of engaging countenance, wearing her auburn ringlets without powder or pomatum. Yet still Day had a few things against her; when, to give her hardihood, he fired pistols at her petticoats, Sabrina screamed; when he dropped melted sealing-wax on her large and white arms, she started. Finally, she did, or did not, wear certain long sleeves which had been the subject of his aversion or his liking; and Day, regarding this as a fatal proof of her want of strength of mind, quitted her forever. It is sad to relate that, for the sake of Miss Elizabeth Sneyd, the philosopher squandered seven or eight hours each day in learning to dance, to fence, to manage the great horse, together with every other species of artificial torture, only to be informed, when with all his accomplishments he returned from Lyons to Lichfield, that Elizabeth preferred 'the blackguard' that he had been to 'the fine gentleman' who now appeared in her presence. At length Day found his fate, and it was a happy one. Miss Milnes was a person of unbounded benevolence and of an understanding so superior that her friends named her Minerva; the only serious objection to his union with her was that Miss Milnes was encumbered with a fortune. Mrs. Day was delicate, and under her husband's advice walking in the snow was tried as a natural remedy; he allowed her no servants, and forbade the enervating harpsichord; but he built for her a dressing-room, and found that he had omitted to leave any space for the admission of light and air. Mr. Day, as Edgeworth says, at last fell a victim to his own benevolence. He observed that horses suffer much in the breaking, and decided for himself to apply the pedagogic principles of Rousseau to equine training; the author of 'Sandford and Merton' was thrown on his head, and received a fatal concussion of the brain. His wife died two years later, and, it is said, of a broken heart."

Among the theorists of the Revolution, deviating widely from those of an experimental turn, comes the doctrinaire intellect of Godwin, father-in-law of Shelley, with his "Political Justice," whose influence with young and ardent spirits was great. Atheist, materialist, and necessarian as at this time he was, no man more strongly asserted the omnipotence of mind or had a nigher conception or stricter system of morals. He was, nevertheless, sapping the bases of morality. We have but to study the life and writings of his pupil and son-in-law, Shelley, to see the principles of "Political Justice" realized in action and translated into poetry. Professor Dowden is reminded of M. Paul Bourget's novel "Le Disciple," which seeks to solve the problem of how far the master is responsible for the disciple's errors and crimes.

For a time Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth submitted to the force of Godwin's reasoning. Wordsworth's tragedy, "The Borderers," marks the time when he fled in alarm from these lessons. But by degrees the Revolution captured Wordsworth. He found it bliss to be alive in those days. To him it opened up a vista of boundless hope and unqualified faith, not improving to his poetic talent perhaps, but at least fusing his powers of imagination into a glowing mass. From several months' residence in France he came into direct contact with it—saw the recent massacres and felt the ground rocking beneath his feet. He was ready to risk his life for the future of France when war was declared between that country and his own. His nature underwent a severe strain. He recovered, as a sick man recovers, by natural recuperation and the help of Coleridge and his belief in a Divine Presence and a Divine Process. His political sonnets, the author declares, are the noblest production in the field of pure literature which the Napoleonic wars have left us.

The emotional excitement of the time accounted, too, in a measure, for the alertness and energy of Southey's mind. It directed and controlled all the later work of Coleridge. It introduced the epic into the Romantic movement then in vogue, modifying the assertion of the *ego*. No longer could a Saint Preux or a Werther present his private passion and claim the right of sympathetic interest. Says the author:

"The closing years of the eighteenth century and the opening years of the nineteenth, with Burns and Blake, Coleridge and Keats, Byron and Shelley, are preeminent for the keenness and intensity of the lyrical cry in literature. A vast epic, however, of historical struggle, of national aspiration and national effort, was being unrolled before the eyes of men. It did not stifle the lyrical cry of the Romantic poets, but it added a breadth and volume to their passions. It lifted Byron out of his egoism. It made Shelley look from cloudland to the earth. Eminent poets Byron and Shelley must have been in any age; but in an age of tranquillity their poetry would have lost its motive power. We might have had an 'Epipsychidion,' a 'Sensitive Plant,' a 'Skylark,' an 'Elegy on Thyrza,' or such a lyric romance as 'When We Two Parted'; assuredly we should never have had a 'Prometheus Unbound,' an 'Ode to Liberty,' a 'Prophecy of Dante,' or a 'Childe Harold.'"

Speaking further of Southey, who "read and all but worshiped Godwin," Professor Dowden says that his "Wat Tyler" may serve to warn any young poet of the dangers of making his art a direct vehicle for political doctrine.

We have space for but one more quotation, in which Professor Dowden speaks of Byron:

"No organized body of belief guided his intellect; no system of social duties controlled his heart. Society after the Revolution and during the reaction lay around him in seeming chaos; what was old had lost authority; what was new had not fully justified itself. At least one thing remained,—the individual will, and the power of that will to rise in revolt and scorn against the surrounding society. And so his poetry is an assertion of the supremacy of the individual will; it is the poetry of revolt; it expresses at least the negative side of the Revolution with unequaled force. It is a cry for freedom,—freedom from the

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tottering tyrannies of the time, from the tottering creeds, from discredited traditions, from the hypocrisies of vulgar respectability, from cant and sham. But if you were to ask Byron, 'How, when freedom has been won, is freedom to be used?' he would have no answer to give. The mere deploying of the passions and the will flatters his imagination with a sense of power; he considers little, if at all, the true ends for which the will should put forth its energies.

"To acquire a right feeling for Byron and his poetry is a discipline in equity. It is easy to yield to a sense of his power, to the force and sweep of his genius; it is easy to be repelled by his superficial insincerity, his license, his cynicism, his poverty of thought, his looseness of construction, his carelessness in execution. To know aright the evil and the good is difficult. It is difficult to feel justly toward this dethroned idol (presently, perhaps, to be reenthroned), an idol in whose composition iron and clay are mingled with fine gold.

"But what interests us in Byron and in Byron's work is precisely this mingling of noble and ignoble, of gold and a base alloy. We do not thank any one for extracting the gold and presenting it alone. We can get swifter and clearer lyric poetry from Shelley, a truer and finer feeling for nature from Wordsworth, more exquisite satiric art from Pope, dramatic power incomparably wider and deeper from Shakespeare. Seen in elegant extracts, Byron is impoverished, or rather Byron ceases to be Byron. Matthew Arnold's volume of selections from Byron, compiled with such excellent intentions, proves at least that his poetry is not of the kind that can be pinned in a specimen case, like preserved butterflies. Line upon line, here a little and there a little, is the way in which such work as his should *not* be read. We must take him or leave him as he is,—the immortal spoilt by his age, great and petty, weak and strong, exalted and debased. A glorious wave that curls upon the sea-beach, tho it leave seawrack and refuse on the sands, is more stimulating, more healthgiving, than a pitcher of salt water in one's dressing-room, even if it be free from every floating weed."

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MEISSONIER.

THE second wife of Meissonier has rendered the world a signal service, such as wives might oftener render it, by taking down the artist's own words concerning himself, his life, his art. These words, collected from conversation, and others taken from his notebooks, and supplemented by a sketch written by Vallery C. C. Gréard, have been published in a sumptuous volume with 38 plates and 236 text illustrations, consisting chiefly of portraits and reproductions of the artist's paintings. The book, published in French and now translated into English, is reviewed in *The Saturday Review*, and from that journal we extract the following condensation of the information given concerning Meissonier:

"Imagine a man who, working as indefatigably as we know at his art, still lay awake at night vexed by the darkness and the idleness, and with an illimitable desire still to do and to express himself. He wished he knew the language of the blind, so that without fatiguing his eyes with candlelight he might 'fix the images that rise within you in the darkness. I fancy I should have produced volumes by this time.' 'Memories are like grapes in the wine-press. The vat is filled to the brim with fruit which will produce but a little wine. How small a portion of our lives have we really lived.' His own was filled with obstinate production. Haunted in his early years by the fear that the judgment of his first atelier friends, 'That little chap's a grocer,' was true, he carried out to the last gaiter-button the program of his painting, satisfied himself of its perfection, and judged himself a great master with something of the complacency to be observed in those portraits that show us the little man with the beard and pose of the Moses of Michelangelo.

"He was destined by his father to be, if not a grocer, a druggist. He signalized himself in this occupation by the neatness with which he tied up the parcels, and revenged himself for a dull business by engaging in all manner of athletic sports. But he willed to be a painter; went to his father and asked for 300 francs on condition that he should never be heard of again till his name was made. His father gave him a week to find a master who would accept him as a pupil. Delaroche was too expensive. One Potier at first refused; but, on seeing a drawing of soldiers in a wine-shop, agreed. The student was allowed 50 centimes [10 cents] a day to live on and dinner once a week at his father's. It is characteristic that he would only come in for coffee. 'I have dined,' he would say, the dinner having been a roll.

"In 1834, at nineteen, came his first exhibit at the Salon, and the picture was bought by the Société des Amis d'Art for 100 francs. Six years later he was medaled, and his father decided

JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

to send him to Rome. Cholera stopped him at Lyons, and on returning to Paris he was set up in a studio with 700 francs a year. In 1838 he married. His father gave him a year's rent, a year's allowance, and six spoons and forks, arguing that a man who set up housekeeping needed no further help."

In Meissonier's view, the merit of painting over literature is its explicitness: literature performs miracles of illusion, but painting gives the whole scene down to the very buttons on a coat. He began at the outset, when making illustrations for "Paul et Virginie," "Chaumere Indienne," and other books, before his marriage, to develop a passion for documentary research and minute historical accuracy, which was specially shown in his series of Napoleonic pictures. We quote again from *The Saturday Review:*

"For these [Napoleonic pictures] he amassed a museum of material, bought uniforms, harness, constructed models of carriages, questioned all who could give him details of how things actually looked. From valets and grooms he constructed his Napoleon. 'He never wore but one glove, put on clean breeches every day, because he was constantly soiling them by inordinate snuff-taking, wore big boots—all his riding-whips were frayed at the end from his habit of tapping his foot with them—as he never would take the trouble of unhooking his epaulettes, his overcoats were large enough to slip over them. He went to bed in the dark, throwing everything he took off about the room, his clothes and even his watch, and never allowed a light to be brought till he was actually in bed.' . . .

"'1807' was in the studio for fourteen years—and 'Penelope's Web' he [Meissonier] called it, for scruples about the number of a regiment or the fitting of a gaiter kept it back when the arrangement had been finally determined and the action of horses

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studied to his satisfaction. He built a railway at Poissy to accompany trotting and galloping horses on a trolley, and broke down one beast in his painful efforts to get at the real facts of motion. 'I am a simple fellow, but I am a kind of gimlet for boring into the heart of things,' is a phrase characteristic in his mixture of modesty and vanity, and there is no question that if a gimlet could bore into the heart of things this one would have done it."

Meissonier had also his political ambitions:

"He was mayor of Poissy, where he lived; he stood, without success, for the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, commanded in the National Guard, went to Metz in '70, was advised by the officers there to return; sought out Trochu, besought him to render Poissy defensible, and, that petition failing, fell back on Paris to serve with the title of colonel during the siege. He would have loved to be appointed to some diplomatic mission, like Rubens, feeling in himself, if not the same creative force, at least something of the same business aptitude. His ambition and energy found a certain satisfaction in the juryship of the International Exhibition of 1889 and the presidency of the new Salon when the split came. His life closed in among financial difficulties such as the sanguine scheming of his nature invited, but to the end must have been sustained by a lively belief in his powers and an honest pleasure in their exercise. Of an earlier period, when he was tempted to wish that the days could be given back that had been spent in providing for the morrow, he said: 'But as to unhappiness! Is it possible to be wretched when one is twenty, when life is all before one, when one has a passion for art, free passes for the Louvre, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Jardin des Plantes, an eye to see, a heart to feel, and sunshine gratis?' And if Meissonier had not an eye for all the fates, he got level with his own, and could pronounce on the whole matter these courageous words: 'To will is to do, has been my motto all my life. I have always willed.'"

Jenny Lind Not Much of an Artist.—Jerome Hopkins thinks that Jenny Lind's great reputation was a product chiefly of shrewd advertising. In an article on "The Pioneers of Music in America" (*Independent*, September 2), he says:

"Jenny Lind has had more 'gush' and 'rot' perpetrated about her than any singer that ever lived, and, of course, anything not hitherto printed about so prodigious a celebrity must be interesting.

"She was an honest, homely, excellent woman, and an industrious vocal mechanician, with a lovely, smooth, luscious true soprano voice, not very extensive, yet capable of exquisite modulation, but with limited technic and but little inspiration, and almost incapable of climacteric force. Her insane panegyrists needn't carp at this, for didn't I have the run of her rooms at old Delmonico's? (now the 'Stevens House' on Bowling Green) and didn't she use to turn the leaves for me as I played for her, and didn't I have all the free tickets I wanted to her concerts? True, I was but a lad, but I had a pair of ears even *then*, and one never could fool me much at any time on musical virtuosity, tonality, or genuineness. Moreover, I had heard a much greater singer than she, namely, Anna Bishop, whom I did not know personally until long after I had become a man, but who at seventy-three could have given Lind points in technics even with the former's delicate silver thread of an attenuated *sfogato*, which was all that remained.

"Jenny Lind was made famous by her manager, the late P. T. Barnum, without doubt. It reminds one of James I.'s remark to a noted snob who was about to be knighted. '*I* can make thee a knight, but only God Almighty can make thee a *gentleman*,' said the king. Barnum could and did make Jenny Lind a great card, but only God Almighty could have made, but didn't make, her a great singer. . . .

"It is proof positive of Lind's inherent smallness as an artist that, barring a few appearances, she seems to have 'dropped out' after her return to England, while the rule is just the reverse with most artists of the first class, namely, their star is in the ascendant *after* they make successes on this side of the Atlantic. For example, look at Melba. I heard her in 1887–88 in London at Covent Garden, and she was scarcely noticed; *now* she is a strong enough peg for one at least of her teachers to hang her reputation upon, namely, Mme. Marchesi."

A Curiously Polysyllabic Language—the Basque.—The French peasants have a proverb that the devil studied the Basque language for seven years, and learned only two words—intending by this to show the length of the words and their corresponding difficulty of pronunciation. An example of these polysyllabic words is given by Prof. W. Z. Ripley, in an article on "The Racial Geography of Europe," in *The Popular Science Monthly* for September:

"In place of inflection, the Basque makes use largely of the so-called principle of agglutination. The different meanings are expressed by the compounding of several words into one, a device not unknown, to be sure, in Aryan tongues; but in the Basque this is carried much farther. The verb habitually includes all pronouns, adverbs, and other allied parts of speech. The noun comprehends the prepositions and adjectives in a like manner. As an example of the terrific complexity possible as a result, Bladé gives fifty forms in the third person singular of the present indicative of the regular verb *to give* alone. Another classical example of the effect of such agglutination occurs in the Basque word meaning "the lower field of the high hill of Azpicuelta," which runs

Azpilcuelagaraycosaroyarenberecolarrea.

This simple phrase is an even match for the Cherokee word instanced by Whitney:

"*Winitawtigeginaliskawlungtanawneletisesti,*"

meaning "they will by this time have come to the end of their (favorable) declaration to you and me." . . . The problem is not rendered easier by the fact that very little Basque literature exists in the written form; that the pronunciation is peculiar; and that the language, being a spoken one, thereby varies from village to village. There are in the neighborhood of twenty-five distinct dialects in all. No wonder a certain traveler is said to have given up the study of it in despair, claiming that its words were all 'written Solomon and pronounced Nebuchadnezzar.'"

NOTES.

DR. ANTONIN DVORSHÁK resumes his post at the head of the National Conservatory of Music in Boston this Autumn, and expects to produce several new compositions this season.

THE life of Lord Tennyson, written by his son, the present Lord Tennyson, will appear early in October. The biography will contain a number of unpublished poems by the late laureate.

THE plot of Tolstoi's new novel, now in course of preparation, is thus summarized by the Russian correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*:

The scene opens in a Russian law court, where a young woman is tried for theft and found guilty. During the trial one of the jury recognizes her as one whom he had known some years before, and whom he had betrayed and then deserted. As the judge pronounces a sentence of imprisonment on the unfortunate woman, the juryman feels that he is really the guilty person, and determines to make what amends he can. He visits the prisoner's cell and tells her of his intention, but she repulses him, saying her love has turned to hatred. Notwithstanding this, he accompanies her into exile in Siberia, sharing her hardships, and thus doing penance for his own sin.

"MR. HALL CAINE," says *The Critic*, "holds the record for high prices. He may not get as much per word as Mr. Kipling, but he has been paid more for his latest book, 'The Christian,' than any novelist has received even in this age of big prices. Major Pond, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Caine on the Isle of Man, says that he was at Greba Castle when Mr. Heineman's first check was received, and that it was for £10,000. This, mind you, is only an advance on royalty account, and for English book-rights alone. The United States and the colonies are still to be heard from. The book was published here on the 13th inst., and within a week the third edition was on the press of Messrs. Appleton. I understand that 'The Christian' is selling over here better than 'The Manxman,' and that was a great success. Three large editions were printed before its first publication."

A DISCOVERY among some old documents in New York of an English official manuscript has (says the London *Standard's* correspondent) led to a proposal to repay in kind England's gracious return to the United States of the log of the *Mayflower*. An examination of a bound volume of manuscripts which has lain neglected for generations upon the shelves of the New York Historical Society has led to the discovery of what is believed to be an original copy of the Journal of the Clerk of the House of Commons during Cromwell's period, and ranging from the year 1650 to 1675. It is contained in sixteen folios bound in antique calf. The entries are well written in single columns with broad margins, but many pages are missing, and appear to have been detached for some special purpose. It is not known how the journals came to New York. Possibly they were brought over by some of the judges who sentenced Charles I., and who are known to have died as fugitives in New England.

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SCIENCE.

THE SERUM TREATMENT OF THE PLAGUE.

A BRIEF description of the results already attained in the treatment of the bubonic plague by a method similar to that which has been so successful with diphtheria, is given by Prince Kropotkin in one of his reviews of recent science in *The Nineteenth Century*. He warns us, in the first place, that the plague has not yet been put down, that it is advancing steadily toward Europe by land, by way of Afghanistan and Persia, and that the success of measures such as the serum-treatment of the disease may mean much to Europeans in the course of the next five or six years. Prince Kropotkin considers the results of the treatment, so far, to be most reassuring. Of its inception he says:

"As soon as the pest microbe became known, experiments were begun, at the Paris Institut Pasteur, for finding the means to combat it; and in July, 1895, Yersin, Calmette, and Borel could already announce that some very promising results had been obtained. The method followed by the French bacteriologists was the same as had given them such brilliant results in the treatment of diphtheria: it was to confer, first, immunity against plague infection to some animal, and then to use the serum of its blood to cure other infected animals. After many attempts it was found that if a culture of the plague microbe was heated to 136° F. for one hour, it lost its deadly virulence. It could be injected into a rabbit without killing it, and would only provoke a weaker form of the disease. After several such injections being made, the rabbit would support, without injury, a many times more deadly injection of pure microbes. The next step was to see if the serum of such a rabbit's blood would not act as a cure for plague; and so, in fact, it did. It cured the disease artificially provoked in animals; and accordingly the explorers began at once to immunize horses, which would yield larger quantities of serum.

"Thereupon Yersin returned to Indo-China, and, without waiting for costly buildings, started at Nha-trang a new 'Pasteur Institute' in a small room turned into a laboratory, with a small stable, for a few horses, attached to it. To obtain larger quantities of an active serum was now his ambition. It must be remarked, however, that tho the leading idea of serum treatment is plain, it is by no means easy to obtain serum endowed with the desirable properties, even when one has all the advantages of several years' special training. . . . Only years of practise can teach how to conduct these extremely delicate operations, but their success can never be guaranteed beforehand. Out of several immunized animals, some will yield a serum of sufficient strength, while others will give but a weak preparation, and many of the failures in serum treatment are simply due to the weakness of the medicament.

"In January, 1896, the plague reappeared at Hongkong, but Yersin's horses had yielded small quantities only of serum of the required force. At last he received in June eighty bottles of it from Paris, and with this provision he started at once. . . . In Amoy twenty-three cases were treated with the Paris serum, and in twenty-one cases recovery was the result, while at the same time the mortality at the hospitals was eighty per cent. It is only fair to say that the two patients who died were already in a desperate condition when they were brought under treatment—five days after the appearance of the illness. And yet Yersin considered that the Paris serum was still too weak. His small provision of it was, of course, very soon exhausted, and he was compelled reluctantly to leave Amoy.

"In January last Yersin and Koch went to Bombay, where they were soon joined by the Russian doctor, Haffkine (who has stayed lately in India studying cholera and trying vaccination against it), and by the English bacteriologist, Mr. Hankin, from Agra. Of course Yersin's report on his experience in Bombay was expected with great interest. It appeared at last in April. Fifty cases in all had been treated since March last up to the 3d of April, with the serum which had been sent from Paris and which, as Yersin remarks, was still too weak, so that three to four injections had to be made in each case. Nevertheless, the results given in *The British Medical Journal* are most satisfactory. Out of seventeen cases which were treated on the first day of the disease, fifteen were followed by recovery and only two ended in death; out of another seventeen cases treated on the second day, six only ended in death; of third-day cases there were twelve under treatment, out of which six were cured, but six had a fatal issue. Of three fourth-day cases only one was cured; and one fifth-day case ended fatally, as may have been easily expected. It thus appears that when the serum treatment was resorted to on the first day of the illness the mortality was only twelve per cent.; and when it was injected within the first forty-eight hours the death cases were seven out of thirty-four, that is, twenty-one per cent. Altogether the treatment is described in *The British Medical Journal* as very successful, the only regret being that the supply of serum was soon exhausted, while a further supply of 1,000 doses was eagerly expected from Paris. At the same time Dr. Haffkine, who experiments upon a totally different *preventive* vaccination method, is reported to have found in Bombay the means of rapidly preparing a certain vaccine against the plague which seems either to prevent the infection or to weaken its effects. His treatment is said 'to be very popular throughout the entire presidency,' and up to the 2d of April no less than 4,769 persons were vaccinated in Bombay city, and 1,368 in Poona, Bubar, Karachi, Surat, and the Thana and Kolaba districts. Natives and Europeans alike, according to the same periodical, most willingly go to the Russian doctor to be vaccinated.

"All these news are certainly most encouraging. There is now full room for hope that the serum treatment will be as successful for plague as it has proved to be, in France, Germany, and Russia, for the treatment of diphtheria; and this fact, together with the Haffkine vaccinations, as well as the house-to-house sanitary visitations which have now begun in the infected districts in India, promises to reduce, to some extent at least, the effects of the terrible invasion."

HOW FLIES WALK ON THE CEILING.

IN old text-books we were told that flies are enabled to walk on the ceiling by means of "suckers" on their feet, a statement that might have been disproved by any one who took the trouble to glance at a fly's foot through a microscope. This, and some later explanations of what is, after all, still something of a mystery, are discussed by G. H. Dierhold in *Our Animal Friends* (September). We quote his article below:

"It is a curious fact how our understanding of many common and apparently simple things is modified by further investigation. The explanation of how flies walk on the ceiling, as given in some of our old readers, was that each little fly-foot is a miniature air-pump—a theory which is now proved to be fallacious. It was supposed that the bottom of the foot adhered to the glass by suction, all air beneath it being pressed out, so that it was held in place by the pressure of the air without; but flies have been known to walk on the inner side of a glass receiver after all the air had been exhausted, which shows that they do not need the pressure of the air to uphold them. A microscopic examination of a fly's foot clearly disproves the 'sucker' theory, for the foot cushion is covered with hairs which prevent a close contact of the foot with the glass.

"A later theory, propounded by Hooke, was that flies stick to the glass by means of a viscous fluid substance which exudes from the hairs in their feet. This theory was thoroughly investigated twelve years or so ago by Dr. Rombout, who demonstrated that it was only partly sound, for tho these hairs do certainly exude an oily fluid, the fluid is not sticky and does not harden when dried.

"It is to Dr. Rombout's experiments that science owes what is now regarded as the true theory of the walking of flies on smooth substances, that they hang on by the help of capillary adhesion—the molecular attraction between solid and liquid bodies. By a series of nice calculations—such as weighing hairs and measuring their diameters, and immersing the cut end of a hair in oil or water to make it adhere when touched to glass—Dr. Rombout proved that capillary attraction would uphold a fly were it four ninths as heavy again as it is at present. It is true that the foot-hairs are very minute, but as each fly is said to be furnished with

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ten to twelve thousand of them, we need not be surprised at what they can do.

"Reasoning from this theory, we might conclude that flies find it difficult to mount a glass lightly dampened, because of the repulsion between the watery surface and the oily liquid exuding from the feet, and we might likewise expect them to be impeded by a slight coating of dust, because the spaces between the hairs would be filled with dust. Careful observation seems to confirm these inferences. When we see a fly making his toilet, he is not, as we might suppose, cleaning his body, but his feet, so that they may the more readily adhere. Every one has noticed how quickly a fly takes flight, even when he has been dozing half an hour in the same position. This new theory makes it easier to understand how he can so readily detach himself; for the air-pressure theory and the 'gum' theory both implied more or less effort in releasing his feet from their involuntary hold."

IS NIAGARA DOOMED?

THOSE who have seen in the utilization of part of the water of Niagara to run a great electric power plant the beginning of the total destruction of our greatest cataract have usually been silenced when it is pointed out that the amount of water so used is at present a small fraction of that which passes over the falls. But Lord Kelvin, the great English engineer, who was one of the fathers of the "harnessing" of Niagara, looks forward with joy to the future employment of all the Niagara water for industrial purposes. He openly expresses the hope that our grandchildren may never see Niagara as it is now, and finds nothing but good in the prospect. This is certainly an industrial and not a sentimental age, and it must be confessed that the Niagara of the future is likely to be a good deal like the present falls in the Catskill Mountains—absent, except when the water is "turned on" after payment of a fee. Only, the tourist must be wealthy or the occasion important to warrant the diversion of the mighty current from its work, so that it may once again thunder over its cliffs for the mere amusement of the spectator! We quote Lord Kelvin's prophecy from an interview with him reported in *The Western Electrician* (August 21). Says the English engineer:

"'I think we already see the beginning of what is destined to grow into a great industrial district around Niagara Falls, within ten or twenty miles of Niagara, both on the United States side and on the Canadian side. I do not prophesy anything, but I anticipate industry will advance on both sides of the border, and that the power of Niagara will be taken advantage of to any extent we may imagine. . . .

"'The originators of the work so far carried out and now in progress hold concessions for the development of 450,000 horse-power from the Niagara River. I do not myself believe any such limit will bind the use of this great natural gift, and I look forward to the time when the whole water from Lake Erie will find its way to the lower level of Lake Ontario through machinery doing more good for the world than that great benefit which we now possess in the contemplation of the splendid scene which we have presented before us at the present time by the waterfall of Niagara. I wish I could think it possible that I could live to see this grand development.'

"A well-known gentleman who was present and heard Lord Kelvin's words stated that it might be well for him to insert a saving clause in that statement, the gentleman having in mind the past unnecessary alarm about the beauty of the falls being impaired by power development, but Lord Kelvin grew more enthusiastic than at any previous time in the interview, and said:

"'No. I do not hope that our children's children will ever see the Niagara cataract.'

"His enthusiasm over what he had seen while in the great power-house was no doubt finding its way to expression, and these few words will portray how well he enjoyed his visit at the Falls.

"'I may add,' continued Lord Kelvin, 'if it is not irrelevant to the questions you have put to me, that I look forward to a revival of both life and prosperity in the Highlands of Scotland, and the present crofters being succeeded by a happy, industrial population, occupied largely in manufactories, to be rendered possible by the utilization of all the water power of the country. The people there say that to do away with the Falls of Foyre is to supersede an industrious people for the porters and guides of tourists. It seems to me a happy thought that the poor people of the country will be industrious artisans, rather than mere guides and assistants to tourists.'"

EXAMINATION OF METALLIC OBJECTS WITH X RAYS.

SOME advances in the examination of metals by means of Roentgen rays have recently been made, especially by M. Radiguet, a French expert. These are described in *La Nature* (Paris, August 7), by M. C. E. Guillaume, who also adds some conclusions distinctly unfavorable to the recent experiments on custom-house examinations by means of the rays. We translate below a considerable part of M. Gullaume's article:

"In his celebrated memoir of December, 1895, Professor Roentgen hinted at the possibility of the application of the X rays to the examination of metals. He had discovered, for instance, that a plate of laminated zinc presents different degrees of opacity that indicate very clearly the lines of different hardness

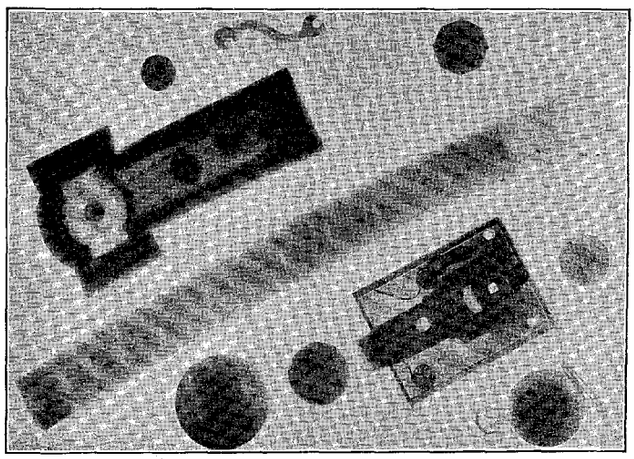

FIG. 1.—RADIOGRAPH OF METALLIC OBJECTS, MADE BY M. RADIGUET.

in the plate. Since this time, the radiography of metallic substances has made but little progress. It has been found, to be sure, that thin medals of relatively transparent metals give a vague image of the figures on them, and that steel pens show, under the rays, the engraving upon them. But radiography in this direction has been limited to the separation of two components of an alloy that present great differences of opacity. Thus, for example, Messrs. Heycock and Neville, of Cambridge, have photographed, with X rays, the texture of an alloy of gold and sodium, and found it to consist of a network of the precious metal, holding in pockets, as it were, pure sodium or an alloy poor in gold. . . .

"M. Radiguet, whose work in radiography we have had occasion to mention more than once, has obtained, in this direction, new results that it seems to us deserve attention as pointing the way to important applications.

"The mere description of the figures that accompany this article will suffice to show their importance.

"Figs. 2 and 3 show the arrangement of the radiographed objects: a small bar of aluminum, a lock, a brass piece of an engine covering a coin, a little wrench, several medals or coins, a piece of ebonite, and a gold watch.

"These objects were photographed, first from the side next the tube, then from that nearest the plate. If we compare Fig. 3 with the radiograph obtained with the aid of a very powerful tube, with an exposure of one hour, we shall easily identify all the objects, with the exception of the disk of ebonite (No. 6) and the aluminum medal (No. 12) of which the radiograph does not show the least trace.

"The coins and the medals show the relief on both sides, the

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watch shows its wheelwork, while we see very exactly and plainly all the details of the lock, as well as the different thicknesses of the piece of brass and the coin hidden under it.

"The bar of aluminum is of special interest. It shows in several places clear spots standing out very plainly on the dark background formed by the bar. Radiography has here revealed to us cavities in the metal, flaws that could have been discovered otherwise only by sawing the metal in two lengthwise.

"In this one operation M. Radiguet has preferred to accumulate difficulties, showing how elastic the new method is, rather than to seek perfection in the individual radiographs by performing them separately. . . .

"The two photographs and the radiographs here shown give us an occasion to say a word about the way to 'read' a radiograph. A difficult problem, it would appear, for persons who are not accustomed to it.

"A radiograph is a projection on the photographic plate of the object interposed between it and the tube. We can discover the arrangement of the object by substituting the eye for the tube, that is, by looking at the gelatin side of the plate. But it is not the same for the print on paper. The light traversing the plate projects the image a second time to make the positive, and this time the eye should replace the source of light. The image on paper will thus resemble that obtained by looking at the object from a distance through the sensitive plate, the tube itself being placed very far from the plate. To put it more simply, the image on the paper corresponds to that which would be seen in a fluoroscope. Our Fig. 2 represents a photograph of the objects as seen from the tube. Fig. 3 shows them as seen through the photographic plate, replaced, of course, by a transparent layer."

M. Guillaume goes on to criticize the recent attempts to utilize radiography in custom-house examinations. He says:

"At first sight nothing could be more seductive. By examining the travelers through the screen (let us remark, in passing, that this could not fail to raise a delicate law-question) we shall recognize at a glance the bottles, jewels, watches, fraudulently brought in. We pass from this to the more complete examination of the travelers to whom suspicion has been directed by the screen.

"Next we attack the trunks, which there is no need to open, to the passengers' great joy. What shall we see? Arms, pieces of metal, metallic cartridges, articles of glass, mirrors, and toilet bottles, jewelry. Shall we know, in addition whether the arms are prohibited, whether the jewels are brought in fraudulently, whether the bottles contain liquors forbidden by law? Evidently not. The rays will give only preliminary information, which will not obviate the necessity of opening the trunk.

"But suppose that a traveler, well up in the subject, packs in

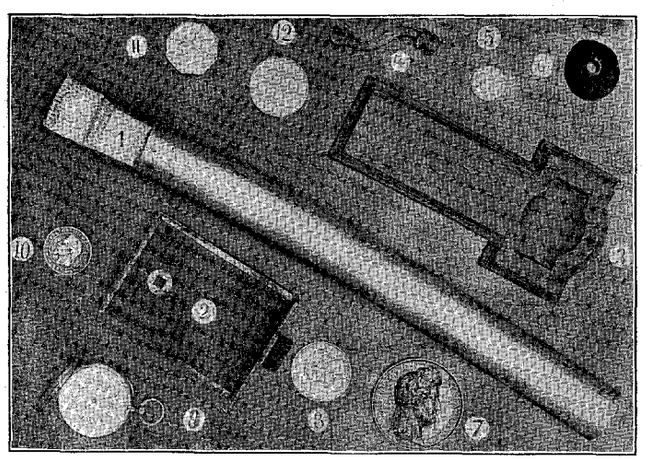

FIG. 2.—PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE OBJECTS IN THE PRECEDING RADIOGRAPH, AS SEEN FROM THE CROOKES TUBE.

his trunk a box of tobacco, some necklaces, some new garments, gunpowder not contained in cartridges; the X rays will show absolutely nothing of all this, and the trunk in question will not even be suspected.

"So far this is but a half-evil; the custom-house officers will have been led astray by the X rays, and, trusting in their infallibility, will have let some of their prey slip by. But perhaps a tourist after a journey of some months, will be bringing back a precious collection of photographic negatives that he has not had time to develop. A few seconds of exposure to the tube and all his plates will be as thoroughly spoiled as if they had been exposed to full daylight. . . .

"Perhaps then it will be found that the X rays, whose advan-

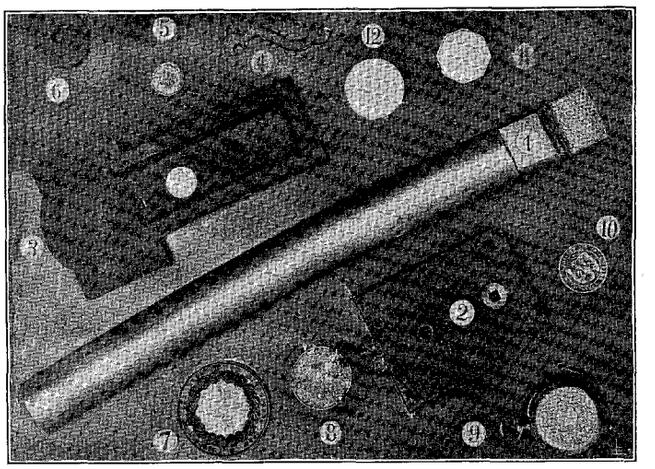

FIG. 3.—PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SAME OBJECTS SEEN THROUGH THE PLATE. ARRANGEMENT LIKE THAT SHOWN IN THE RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIVE.

tages in the customs service is quite problematical, are at least somewhat inconvenient, and they will be suppressed soon after their introduction.

"We do not, of course, blame the zeal of the officials who have sought in the new rays a rapid means of making their searches. It has been so often said that by means of the X rays we can see into closed boxes, that these trials necessarily follow. In this case, it becomes the duty of the experts who are consulted, to expose the defects of the method, rather than to encourage experiments that can lead only to sensational failures."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER AND ENERGY.

SCIENTIFIC men often speak carelessly of the transmission of power, says *The Engineer* (London, June 4), when what they mean is the transmission of energy. That power and energy are two different things all physicists agree, energy being with them the ability to perform a certain amount of mechanical work, and power the ability to perform it at a certain rate. *The Engineer* insists upon care in the use of the two words, tho it apparently applies the word "power" only to actual and never to potential performance of work. We quote from an abstract of *The Engineer's* article, given by *The Engineering Magazine:*

"A trolley wire conveys energy, not power, from the power-house to the motor of an electric car. The energy thus conveyed performs no work, except in overcoming the resistance of the wire, till it reaches the motor, wherein it is converted into power, which is expended in the performance of work. The boiler of a locomotive does not transmit power from the furnace to the water in the boiler; it transmits that form of energy known as heat; strictly speaking, the boiler does no work. By a figure of speech, we say a boiler 'works well or ill,' as the case may be; but, when we consult our mechanical and thermodynamical definitions, we find no warrant for saying that a boiler works, or that it transmits power; what it transmits is energy—a very different thing from either power or work. The steam pipe leading from the boiler to the steam chest of an engine cylinder does not transmit power; it simply transmits the heat energy generated in the boiler; only when the steam reaches the cylinder and the piston moves, energy is converted into work, which, when quantitatively expressed in units of work performed in a specified time, is power. On the other hand, rope transmission, belt transmission,

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shaft transmission, etc., are examples of power transmission. The article referred to in *The Engineer* criticizes the lack of judicial spirit with which the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers recently debated this subject. If some percentage of energy be required at a distance, derived from a primary source of energy, and if to get that distant energy as a derivative from the primary, mechanical power be transmitted between the two points, there will be required two conversions; first, energy must be converted into mechanical power, and, second, this mechanical power must be, in its turn, converted into energy. If, on the other hand, mechanical power be desired to be produced at a distance from some primary source of power, and to gain that power at a distance energy be transmitted, there will again be two conversions,—to wit, power into energy, and energy into power."

SHEEP-SHEARING BY ELECTRICITY IN MONTANA.

SHEEP are now sheared by electric power in Great Falls, Mont., by a method thus described by W. D. Dickinson in *The Electrical World*, August 21. Says Mr. Dickinson:

"Great Falls, Mont., has for some time been credited with being in advance of other places in the numerous uses to which electricity is applied, and now it again comes to the front with a claim that it is the only place on earth where sheep-shearing is done with the aid of electricity.

"Many attempts have been made to construct a sheep-shearing machine for use here which would do the work formerly done by hand, but none proved successful until the Woolsey shearing-machines, brought from Birmingham, England, were put into operation this spring. These machines have proved their merit, and five or six sets have been in use in different parts of the United States. One set of twenty was installed at Great Falls, Mont., which has become by far the largest wool-shipping point of the Northwest.

"Shearing sheds were erected at Black Eagle Dam, near the terminus of the street-railway company's line, and this company furnishes the power to drive the shearing-machines. The amount required was only 6 horse-power, and there being at the time no shunt-wound motor available, a street-railway motor . . . was taken from one of the cars, the armature-pinion being replaced by a small pulley which was belted to the main overhead shaft. . . .

"After the machines were started no difficulty was experienced in keeping the speed uniform, as there were twenty of them constantly at work. The foreman of the shearers, after five minutes' instruction, took full charge of the motor, giving it all the attention necessary, in oiling, starting, and stopping. The machines were operated for nearly three weeks by this motor, and in that time sheared 16,184 sheep, averaging nearly 100 sheep per day per machine.

"The shearing proved quite an attraction, the street-railway company carrying a large number of passengers to witness the novel sight. . . .

"The shears resemble horse-clippers in their operation, the power being transmitted to the same through universal joints."

Weather Prophecy by Machinery.—According to reports in the daily papers, M. Jaubert, of Paris, is perfecting a system of weather-forecasting suggested by the Bertillon system of anthropometry. Just as in the Bertillon system criminals are identified by carefully made measurements which are pigeonholed so systematically that each can be referred to at any moment, so in M. Jaubert's system every kind of weather can be similarly identified by means of pigeonholed meteorological data. All that will be necessary, then, to make a weather prediction will be to tabulate the existing conditions, look for exactly the same combination of conditions in the file, and see what weather followed directly upon these conditions. A description of M. Jaubert's system, which he has named the "meteorometric system," appears in the New York *Herald*, from which we quote the following:

"The uninterrupted observations which are made every three hours by the officials of the meteorologic bureau, as well as mechanically by registering-instruments, and which thus show the hourly physiognomy of the sky, are transcribed on the left-hand pages of a large ledger, while on the right-hand pages are recorded the cards published each day by the Central Weather Bureau in regard to the atmospheric conditions prevailing throughout Europe. By means of this ledger, or index, M. Jaubert arranges a daily weather guide, of which this is a model:

"State of the weather on... ... . .189..
Prevailing wind..... { Force..... .....Swiftness.
Ascending.
Descending.
Mean temperature..... .....
Mean humidity ....
Nebulosity..... Tension of vapor.
Rain or Snow..... .....
State of the weather. { Yesterday evening ....
To-day..... ....
To-morrow..... .....

"These weather guides are placed in pigeonholes, and the work is then done. Any one knowing the atmospheric conditions prevailing on any day can now tell what kind of weather there will be on the following day. Say that a northwestern wind prevails, all that need be done is to search among the weather guides for one which shows the result of a northwestern wind under certain conditions of temperature, humidity, etc. The simple rule is weather conditions that prevail once and produce a certain result will produce a similar result whenever they prevail again. If this rule does not hold good, the only reason can be because the prevailing conditions, tho apparently the same on the various occasions under observation, are really not quite the same."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Science reports that "the recent French motor-car race from Paris to Dieppe showed an advance, in that the carriages were not entered by the makers but by the owners. Fifty-nine carriages started, the winner traversing the distance of ninety-three and three-fourths miles in scarcely more than four hours. There was only one steam-carriage and none with electric motor, oil being used in fifty-eight of the fifty-nine carriages."

"A WELL-DRESSED, sensible-looking woman strolled into Roosevelt Hospital not long ago," says *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, "and asked if they had any 'X rays.' 'I've read a lot about them,' she said before the astonished attendant could reply, 'and how much good they are, so I just thought I'd like to try them. I haven't been well for some time now, and I've tried most everything else. Can you let me have a bottle of X rays?'"

Science announces the establishment in Switzerland of a weather bureau. It says: "A despatch is sent each evening from Zurich giving the weather probabilities for the next twenty-four hours. The predictions are based on data received from the principal meteorological stations of Europe combined with experience of local conditions. The despatch is further distributed by telephone to those communes prepared to subscribe ten francs [$2] per month for the service."

"M. C. CANDOLLE continues his researches on the power of seeds to maintain their vitality under low temperatures," says *Merck's Report*. "He states that seeds of Indian corn, oat, fennel, mimosa pudica, gloxinia, and other plants, when exposed for 118 days to a temperature of −40° F., will, in most cases, still germinate. The protoplasm of the seeds he regards as not actually in a living state, but as having entered a stage of inaction in which, tho to all appearance dead, it is still endowed with potential life."

"A CURIOUS suspension-bridge of fence wire was recently constructed across the Waukarusa River, in Douglas county, Kans.," says *The Scientific American*. "This stream, like so many other Kansas rivers, swells to a torrent at every large rainfall, so that it was impossible for the children living across the stream to go to the schoolhouse. The county engineer was asked to provide a remedy. He bought quantities of fence wire, boards, and timber. He used good-sized oak logs as piers. Strips of boards three feet long were fastened together with wire and over these strips was run a plank walk two feet wide. Each end of the superstructure was then anchored to the piers; the sides, consisting of a network of wire, were then put up. The bridge is two hundred feet long and is sixty feet above the water. It is certainly a daring feat of home-made bridge construction."

IN an address on "Improvident Civilization," by Richard T. Colburn, vice-president of the section on social and economic science at the recent session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the speaker illustrated the effect of improvident civilization on humanity by the following description of the coming man. He said: "The coming man will be a big-headed, small-bodied, puny-limbed, bald, toothless, spectacled, and toeless creature subsisting on concentrated foods. The fate of that people where teeth and eyes decay and dentists and opticians flourish is not at all conjectural. It concerns the student of physiology and sociology alike to ascertain what causes are at work impairing the digestive organs, the teeth, and eyes of civilized peoples, and in what respects the as yet uncivilized have a manifest advantage."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

B. FAY MILLS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

THE controversy over the theological whereabouts of the well-known evangelist, Rev. B. Fay Mills, has called forth from him a quite full and candid statement of his position. His letter is published simultaneously in *The Congregationalist* and *The Independent* (September 9). Mr. Mills begins as follows:

"My position has not been suddenly acquired, but is the result of a long conscious and unconscious transformation, by which I have lost some of my theological opinions but have preserved all the religion I ever possessed, as well as received inspiration for future development.

"*First*, then, *doctrinally*, I have for several years been gradually modifying my theories. I never, in my evangelistic work, preached the old-school theology, which has always seemed to me unnatural and immoral. I have for the most part sympathized with the views of such men as Maurice and Bushnell. But in recent years we have received such floods of light from history, science, philosophy, and literary criticism that, after such conscientious investigation, careful study, and prayerful meditation as has been possible for me, I have been led to accept most of the conclusions and hypotheses of what might be called modern thought, concerning the unity of the universe, the development of the world, and the progressive character of revelation. I would not dogmatize, either in affirmation or denial, concerning the Scriptures, the supernatural character and work of Jesus, or the mysteries of the world to come. The older orthodox theories have ceased to interest me, except from an historical standpoint, and so far as belief in their essential character seems to me to hold in bondage some devout souls who should be living in the freedom of the largest faith in God. I shall deny nothing except where denial of one thing is necessary for the affirmation of another. But the positive religious philosophy which seems to me to embody a great gospel includes only the love that believes and hopes as well as endures and bears all things. By the preaching of the doctrine of progress I think men should be convicted of the sin of loving the lower in place of the higher good, and of choosing that which has been in place of that which is to be and may be summoned to the holiest life of Christlike faith and self-devotion. Until I have more light I can not conceive a greater message than this.

"*Second*, *ecclesiastically*. I have not formally joined the Unitarian denomination. With its freedom of thought, broad tolerance, and spiritual basis of fellowship, I have been united for some time. I believe in purely ethical, spiritual, and practical ecclesiastical tests and abominate all sorts of sectarianism. I am a member of two denominations now, and would join the rest if the way were open. But I am especially in harmony with the avowed Unitarian platform of the 'Religion of Jesus as summed up in love to God and Man' as being the first genuine spiritual rather than doctrinal statement of the terms of fellowship with which I am acquainted. It is not so much the formula used (as I should prefer one broader still) as it is the principle, which I indorse. I also gladly acknowledge my surpassing debt and that of all men to the Unitarian denomination for its position as a pioneer along the line of careful research and original investigation and fearless loyalty to the increasing revelation of truth. But, on this very basis, a Unitarian sect is inexcusable. There is some *raison d'être* for a denomination that believes in opinion or form as a basis of religious fellowship, and, therefore, some justification, from their standpoint for Presbyterianism, Methodism, Episcopalianism, and the other sects; but there could be none for the sectarian organization of a people who believe in character as the only indication of religion."

Mr. Mills does not, he further says, expect to "withdraw" from the orthodox church, having never been so much in sympathy with what is good in all churches as now. He expects, however, to present a statement of his position to his Presbytery and Association at their next meetings this month and next, and allow them to decide whether or not he is to remain in fellowship. As for his future course, he thinks it probable that an arrangement will be completed for the use by him of the Music Hall in Boston for Sunday-evening services, on a distinctly undenominational basis and in an entirely unconditional manner.

Commenting somewhat sharply on Mr. Mills's statement, *The Congregationalist* says:

"We have studied with some care the statement of Rev. B. Fay Mills in another column, and regret to find it disappointingly indefinite. He is a teacher of the truths of the Christian religion. He has changed his position and modified his theories. What does he now believe? He says, 'I have been led to accept most of the conclusions and hypotheses of what might be called modern thought concerning the unity of the universe, the development of the world, and the progressive character of revelation.' We believe there is considerable difference of opinion as to what these conclusions and hypotheses are, but when Mr. Mills proclaims them as his gospel we shall no doubt better understand his position.

"What does he propose to do? By preaching these conclusions and hypotheses as the doctrine of progress he hopes to convict men of the sin of loving the lower good in place of the higher, and to lead them to choose that which is to be in place of that which has been. He says he has lost some of his 'theological opinions.' What are they? If we understand his statement, he no longer holds any positive beliefs 'concerning the Scriptures, the supernatural character and work of Jesus, or the mysteries of the world to come.' If we understand historic and present Congregationalism, it finds its life in these things, and the revealed truths concerning them are the gospel it proclaims."

A JOURNALIST'S VIEW OF MISSIONS IN INDIA.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, the novelist, has been for some time "doing up" India, especially the famine-stricken portion of it. The pictures which he has been portraying are murky with horrors, but in his latest contribution to *The Cosmopolitan* there is at least one bright and cheering spot. It is his description of a mission post in Allahabad. We quote it as follows:

"'Travelers in India,' remarked my friend [the missionary] with his cheery smile, 'report us missionaries as living in luxury, waited on by troops of servants, demoralizing native simplicity by an impracticable morality, stuffing them with theological dogmas which they can't understand, forcing them to wear unsuitable and unaccustomed clothes; and that the upshot of our work is to make them hypocritically profess a faith they don't believe in in order to curry favor, and to ruin them with the vices of civilization instead of saving them with its virtues. Well, now you have a chance to see how it is for yourself!'

"The household consisted of the missionary and his wife and a young lady who was assisting them; three or four immaculate Mohammedan servants, at wages of from one to two dollars a month; a horse and buggy; a chapel; and, within the walls of the compound, some ranges of neat buildings for the accommodation of the native children who were supported and instructed by the mission. The family sat down thrice a day to a wholesome but Spartan meal. The husband worked with all his might from dawn to dark, and after dark in his study, helping distress, averting evil, cheering sorrow, enlightening ignorance, and praying with heart and soul to the God and Christ, who was more real to him than any earthly thing. His lovely, artless, human, holy wife, with faith like a little child's, and innocent as a child, yet wise and stedfast in all that touched her work, labored as untiringly and selflessly as her husband; and so did the other angel in the house. There were, perhaps, a hundred native children, either orphaned or deserted, who had begun to get flesh on their bones, and were busy and happy in learning to read and write their native language, and in singing hymns of praise to the new living God who loves children, meeting morning and evening in the chapel for that purpose, and to listen to stories about this God's loving dealings with His creatures, told by native Christian teachers and by the missionary himself. They also learned, for the first time in their lives, what it was to live in clean and

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orderly rooms, and to be fed abundantly and regularly, and to be treated with steady, intelligent, and unselfish affection. These children would have died of the famine had not the mission found and saved them. Many of them, in spite of their present good appearance, were liable to succumb at the first touch of any illness, for famine fatally saps children's constitutions; but they would be happy while they did live, and have an opportunity of discovering that there is a divine Spirit outside of cobble-stones and brass monkeys. But tho the surroundings and influences were of the loveliest Christian kind, there was no trace of that fanatic hunger for nominal converts—that blind eagerness to fasten the badge of the cross on the sleeve, whether or not it were in the heart—which has often been ascribed to missionary work. I confess that I had prepared myself to find something of the kind. But one must live with the missionaries of India in order to understand what they are doing and how they do it. From first to last during my sojourn in India I saw many native Christians. Those that I saw are a remarkable and impressive body of men and women. I was always saying to myself, 'They are like the people of the Bible.' Some wore European dress; others did not. Their aspect was gentle, sincere, and modest.

"In the torrid morning we went by rail to a village a few miles distant. At the station we were met by a smiling, clean, likeable native, about five-and-thirty years of age, who at once entered into earnest talk with the missionary. He was the local Christian preacher, having occupied that position for several years. As he talked, I scrutinized him soundly for symptoms of humbug, but detected none. The missionary was receiving his report of the condition of things in the village. A number of villages, in a district covering a hundred or more square miles, are under the missionary's care; and he makes the round of them as often as possible, say, every fortnight. In this village the famine was sore. Many of the inhabitants were either dead or had wandered off, perhaps to the nearest works; perhaps to die in the jungle. Of those who remained, the majority were of the more prosperous class, and had still contrived to hold out; but there was a residue in terrible destitution; and it was on these that the care of the native missionary, acting under the direction of his superior, was expended. The order was that every person found starving should be brought to the native missionary's house, fed and ministered to, and told to come at least twice a day. Money or grain was supplied to native missionaries by the superior (my friend), and they made their accounting to him for it when he visited them. It was easy to see that the white man and the brown were on terms of complete mutual confidence and respect.

"Ten minutes' walk brought us to the native's house—it was rather a somewhat extended hut. In front was a little yard, with a slight fence separating it from the dusty highway. The porch of the hut—a structure of bamboo poles, covered with palm-leaves, gave it a little breadth of shadow in front; within, the rooms were dark, but clean. Cleanliness is one of the distinguishing marks of the homes of native Christians in India.

"There were some half-naked figures squatting on the hard, smooth earth of the yard in front of the porch. Two or three women—the wife of the preacher and others—appeared from the hut and brought us chairs, and we sat down in the shadow and wiped the sweat from our faces. We stayed there nearly an hour. During that time other figures dragged themselves in out of the road and squatted down before us with the rest. Altogether there were about fifteen persons, besides ourselves and the preacher's family.

"The missionary carried on conversations, first with one, then with another, translating to me as he went along what was said. Occasionally the native preacher would say something. The women were modestly silent, unless when questioned directly. They were very gentle and happy-looking women; the expression in their faces was quite different from that of the pagan women. Their eyes met my eyes with a soft, trustful, guileless look. I felt respect and tenderness for them. They were dressed in flowing garments of dull, harmonious Eastern hues, draped round the body and drawn over the head. Their feet were bare.

"In the group outside were a dozen children, from five to ten years of age. A little apart squatted an old woman, one of the skeletons. There was a great open sore on her left leg below the knee. She was utterly incapable of getting a livelihood, even had there been any for her to get; but she said, and the preacher confirmed her, that she had been dismissed from the hospital. But for the mission support she must have died. She looked as good as dead—or worse. And yet there was something in her face—an intentness and hope in her glance—such as I had never observed in the women of the poor-houses and the works. She had suffered the extreme of misery; there was nothing left in the world of whatever had been hers; but she seemed to feel the assurance that, living or dead, she would henceforth be taken care of, and not robbed and outraged any more. So long as she lived she could come here twice a day and be fed and gently treated. She did not know what Christianity was, but she knew that its effects upon her were good."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF THE UNION OF THE ANGLICAN AND ROMAN CHURCHES.

IN the *Correspondant* (Paris, August 10) there is published the first of two articles by M. P. Ragey, entitled "The Anglican Council at Lambeth: the Pope and *L'Univers*." It is a remarkable paper in many ways, witty, vigorous, pointed, and written with what seems an acute inside knowledge of the intrigues clustered around and within the movement for unification. The writer begins, with the assistance of the English religious press, by deriding the Lambeth conference. After spending some time in this, he comes to his real text as follows:

"The great question upon which the Ritualists and the old Anglicans are absolutely unable to agree, the question which divides them the most profoundly and the most irremediably, is the question of the union of churches, of the bodily union of the English Church and the Church of Rome. No matter what the bishops met at Lambeth say, no matter what they do, it is impossible to induce the old Anglicans to support the project of union, and it is not less impossible to get the Ritualists to renounce it."

This rather strong statement is supported by citing an uncompromising article in *The English Churchman*, which declares that "in the present crisis it is of the greatest importance to explain ourselves clearly." This it does by quoting the Homilies indorsed by the Thirty-Nine Articles. "To speak," remarks M. Ragey, "of union with Rome to those Anglicans who cling thus tightly to the Thirty-Nine Articles is not only to waste one's time, but to exasperate them."

Turning now to the Ritualists he says:

"The Ritualists understand and admit that *in principle* their isolation condemns them. If they are resigned to it, it is through sheer necessity, a necessity created by an unhappy *fact* for which they are in no way responsible and which is merely *transitory*. Show them that that *fact* is not transitory, but *definitive*, bodily union being not in *principle* but *in fact* an impossible thing, and you will have demonstrated to them that their position is false and that it behooves them to hasten out of it.

"It is against this demonstration made long ago, and smoothing every day the road of recruits to Catholicism, that the mass of Ritualists fight. To combat it they have but one resource: to maintain that bodily union is not only possible in theory—which everybody admits—but truly and practically realizable, and that it has serious chances of being realized. This is what they furiously attempt to do in spite of convincing proofs to the contrary. . . . For the Ritualists to admit that collective union is *de facto* rendered impossible, whatsoever the cause, whether it proceed from themselves or from Rome, is to recognize that for them to join the English Catholics is to adopt the view that Newman and Manning took. The greater part of them neither wish to follow that view themselves nor to let others follow it. They bar the road by putting between themselves and Rome the phantom of the bodily union. They *know* this union is nothing but a phantom. Their every effort is to give it flesh and bone, a little of reality."

But there are divergencies in Rome also! *The Church Times*, in an article headed "The Pretended Unity of Rome," sneeringly called attention to them; and our author explains thus:

"On this matter a slight distinction must be drawn. We must distinguish between the divergencies which, concerning this question of the union of the churches, existed before the encyclical

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Satis cognitum and the bull *Apostolicæ curæ*, and those which arose after the publication of these two pontifical documents.

"The divergencies among the Catholics before these acts were of the simplest.

"On the one hand the English Catholics were convinced, save some rare exceptions, that the Anglican ordinations are null, and that, consequently, notwithstanding the efforts of Anglicans to get their validity recognized, they would be once again declared null by the Holy See. They were convinced that the Anglicans would never accept that decision, and that, therefore, to pursue a project of bodily union, based upon the hope of seeing the Anglican orders recognized as valid, or of seeing the Anglicans submit to a condemnation of those orders, was to pursue a chimera. They were convinced that the union with the Catholic Church of a body composed of ritualists who accept only one part of the Catholic dogma, of members of the church at large who do not admit the dogmas of Anglicanism and are very neighborly to rationalism when they are not altogether Rationalists, and of members of the Low Church who regard the Church Catholic as a prostitute and a lobby to superstition and idolatry,—the English Catholics were convinced that the collective union of such a body with the Catholic Church was a very dangerous Utopia.

"On the other hand, a certain number of Catholics on the Continent hoped that a new examination into the question of the validity of the Anglican orders would bring about a recognition of that validity, and that this recognition would remove obstacles and facilitate the bodily union of the two churches. Many more, also, impressed by the marks of profound esteem and of high confidence poured forth by the Anglicans to Leo XIII., in which they were pleased to applaud his breadth of view, his wisdom and impartiality, went so far as to nurse the hope that, if those ordinations should be, after a long and loyal inquiry, condemned by a pontiff enjoying to such a degree the confidence of Anglicans, they (the Anglicans) would accept that condemnation. It appeared to them that the Ritualists, a certain number at least, and the most influential, had by their attitude made a sort of engagement of honor to obey Rome and to compel the others to follow their example, and that in any case it was good to favor their views and to aid them in the pursuit of the project.

"Which of these Catholic views was in disaccord with the Holy See? Neither the one nor the other. . . .

"But after the encyclical and the bull and the way in which they were received by the union partizans, it was no longer possible under any pretext . . . to continue to make common cause with them and to aid them to carry out their project of union, without direct opposition to the Sovereign Pontiff, and without being culpable of a blunder, of a lack of Catholic feeling, and of downright disobedience. The Anglican partizans of union have entered, especially since the bull, on a road altogether different from that which they had previously followed, and which a Catholic is not allowed to take. . . . The Ritualists in fact do not stop . . . at making of their persistence in pursuing the union idea a protestation against the authority of the Holy See. They have even made it an injury to the person and character of Leo XIII. They explain the bull by his agedness, his feebleness, his lack of capacity. . . . Some day, they loftily exclaim, another Pope, more just, more clear-minded, more independent, more capable, will not fail to undo what this one has done without reflection, and without cause. They appeal from the actual Pope to another! Evidently, for Catholics to associate themselves with a project of union pursued under these conditions is to become participants, disguised but very real, in a protestation against the authority of the church and in an injury to Leo XIII.

"It is very regretable, it is most deplorable to have to recognize that this complicity has existed and still exists; but truth compels. After the encyclical and the bull, the *Revue Anglo-Romaine*, which was started with bodily union for its aim, had no more reason for existing. It continued, nevertheless, seesawing, a little to the right and a little to the left, a little to the side of Leo XIII. and a little to the side of Lord Halifax, seeking by equivocal statements to create a belief that the encyclical and the bull would be canceled. It wrote, September 27, 1896, . . . as follows:

"'That the union will one day take place we firmly believe. How and on what basis will it be? Nobody in the world knows.'

"Evidently such a review was bound to disappear. It disappeared, not of its own act, but suppressed by a formal condemnation expressed in a brief."

The author gives this Papal brief in full, with a translation. It is of course in Latin and addressed to the Archbishop of Paris, under date November 5, 1896. It notes that among the writers of the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* were some who, instead of approving and expounding the encyclical above referred to, "enfeebled it by tergiversations and discussions." It is necessary, says the Pope, that nothing more should appear in that review that was not "fully in accord with Our intentions. It were assuredly better that it desist and keep complete silence rather than set up any obstacle to Our designs, and to the excellent aim that We pursue. . . . We have complete confidence, beloved son, in your prudence and in your well-known skill: as omen of divine gifts, and as sign of our particular benevolence We very affectionately accord to you the apostolic benediction."

The archbishop's skill and prudence were not lacking. The *Revue Anglo-Romaine* duly disappeared. But behold:

"When the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* ceased to appear *l'Univers* . . . continued its work. The design that Leo XIII. expressly forbade Catholics from favoring *in any manner* dominates all others in its pages. . . . *L'Univers* . . . thinks, and never ceases from saying, that even after the condemnations of Rome there is room to seek a realization of the union project. . . . 'The great thing is to encourage the good-will, the zeal, and the faith of Anglicans who work for the restoration of unity. They are far removed from us, without doubt. But if they profess the integral doctrine, there should be no shyness in exhorting them and helping them to take a decisive step.'"

Now, M. Ragey seeks to show an intimate intrigue between *l'Univers* and the English Ritualists. A strong article appeared in the French organ. The *Guardian*, a Ritualistic journal, the organ of Lord Halifax, found this article so much in harmony with its own ideas that it reproduced it as "*very interesting*," *the day after* it appeared in *l'Univers!*

This article was written by a M. Tavernier, who, "not content with writing in the *Univers*," crossed the Channel, and "one month after the publication of the encyclical *Satis cognitum* assisted at the famous meeting of Ritualists held in London under the presidency of Lord Halifax, and listened helplessly to the deplorable, the incredible speech of M. Portal, a 'Lazariste'! M. Portal not only exhorted the Ritualists to persist in their pursuit of collective union, but he openly blamed the Catholic bishops and all the Catholic clergy of England for sticking to the system of individual conversions. The scandal was very great. All the Catholic papers, the *Tablet* leading, were full of vigorous complaints. *L'Univers* led with the *Tablet*. It becomes pretty evident that if the *Tablet* is the organ of Cardinal Vaughan *l'Univers* is the religious weekly of Lord Halifax. We quote further:

"But this is nothing much. Here is the *scandalum magnatum* (*la grosse affaire*).

"The day of the Ritualists' meeting in London, when M. Portal, assisted by M. Tavernier, told the Anglicans that the English Catholic bishops were all wrong in obstinately following the old method of conversion, and that they would be doing far better by working to procure the collective union—that very day, a young man from Paris, who was secretary to the *Revue Anglo-Romaine*, found himself in London—by accident, no doubt. This young man wrote for the *Monde*, when the *Monde* existed, certain articles signed 'Vivian.' He had also in the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* one article of his signed with this name. When that paper was suppressed by Rome, 'Vivian' continued the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* in *l'Univers* under the form of 'Letters from England' signed 'Coningsby.' Even as Coningsby is Vivian, so are the 'Letters from England' the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* in little. Their purpose is identical: to make the French Catholics believe that, in spite of the condemnations of Rome, Lord Halifax is right in pursuing his project of collective union. The spirit is the same; the difference is only in the mixture. That mixture is dispensed with a skill that does credit to 'Coningsby,' or to Lord Halifax. These 'Letters from England'

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are intended to reflect current events of interest across the Channel—political events, the educational question. Quite naturally they must deal also—above all in a journal like *l' Univers*—with the religious question, the Anglican question. That is a point that the quondam secretary of the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* never would forget, and, moreover, he would never forget to treat it exactly as the *Revue Anglo-Romaine* treated it, and as Lord Halifax himself would treat it if he held the pen without wishing to be recognized. The views of 'Coningsby' coincide in a remarkable manner with those of Lord Halifax, and on this subject I would remark that this name of 'Coningsby' is not merely a pseudonym; it is a lie. It tends to make people believe that these letters are written by an English Catholic, and that among the English Catholics there are a certain number favorable to the views of Lord Halifax. But that is a lie.

"For the rest this invention of 'Coningsby' is well imagined. It is handy. Only Lord Halifax abuses it somewhat. . . ."

M. Ragey, in fine, demands the suppression of *l' Univers*, whose "game is discovered," and concludes this first article thus:

"The *Revue Anglo-Romaine* followed a line contrary to the views of the Pope; the Pope had but to write to the Archbishop of Paris, *præstat eam desistere*, and the *Revue* disappeared. If the Pope should write these words to the Archbishop of Paris concerning the *Univers*, *l' Univers* would disappear forthwith or alter its policy. If the Archbishop of Canterbury, and even all the bishops recently met at Lambeth, were to inform *The Church Times* that it was in disaccord with them on such and such a point, on the subject of the union of churches for example, would *The Church Times* forthwith cease to trouble the world? Most certainly not.

"Between the Catholic Church and the Church of England there is this little difference: the Anglican Church has no head, no chief able to demand and obtain obedience in religious matters, whereas the Catholic Church has the Bishop of Rome, whom for nearly nineteen centuries Catholics have not ceased to regard as the successor of Peter and the Vicar of Jesus Christ."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION AND CHURCH IN MEXICO.

A STRUGGLE between state and church has been going on in Mexico for a whole generation, and the ups and downs of this contest, together with the condition of affairs that has resulted from it, are both interesting and instructive. A German Protestant scholar, named Heinrich Wintzer, who has spent quite a number of years in our sister republic, reports his observations in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic (No. 32), in substantially the following form:

The absolute supremacy of the Spaniards in Mexico had gradually secured for the Roman Catholic Church an almost unlimited power and the possession of more than one third of all the land in that country. One of the greatest of political problems that confronted the new republic at its establishment in the beginning of the present century, and a problem that cost decades of bloody struggles, was to break the moral, political, and social supremacy of the church. This was a problem of all the greater moment because in Mexico the masses of the people were divided into two strongly antagonistic classes. One in a most bigoted and blind spirit was devoted to the traditions of the church, while the other, in extreme radicalism, had broken with religion and the church entirely. Finally in 1861 President Juarez succeeded in confiscating all church properties, abrogating all ecclesiastical orders, and proclaiming absolute religious freedom. Church and state were to be absolutely separated. It became a law that the church as such could not acquire property in any shape. Even the church buildings were to be held only as a loan. In addition to this, all public religious exhibitions were prohibited. Never is a religious procession or pilgrimage seen on the street; it is even forbidden the clergyman to wear any of the insignia of his office outside of the churches. In the public schools all religious instruction is forbidden. These laws are not a dead-letter, but have been actually enforced.

The Roman Catholic Church, having thus ceased to be the state church, was compelled to look out for its own support. As a consequence, the practise of religious rites at services became a matter of business and profit for the ecclesiastics, and often in a shameless manner. The ideal aims and purposes of religion and its development into a higher morality have been practically ignored by the priests in their desire for material gains. To a certain extent this is to be attributed to the fact that the influence of the Pope and his system is not as great in Mexico as even in Germany, and in fact in the former country there have been beginnings of an independent national church. The cause of the degradation of religion here lies chiefly in the lack of education on the part of the priests. They understand how to induce their people to demonstrate the virtue of alms and gifts to the church, which is all the easier for them because they have to deal, as a rule, with superstitious and semibarbaric Indians and uncultured women. The priest himself sells the candles that are sacrificed to Mary, and when the person that has brought the sacrifice has left, the priest blows out the candle and sells it a second time. Every additional piece to the priest's garb, every rug and every candle, every extra tolling of the bell, must be paid for in accordance with the financial standing of the one for whom the service is held. The higher the rank of the clergyman officiating in a ceremony the more expensive the latter is. A marriage performed by a bishop costs hundreds of dollars. To give the church a tenth is made a religious duty. Especially are the wealthy heavily taxed.

It would, however, be a mistake to think that only the clerical party go with the church. Even pronounced liberals, the very men who made and enforce these anti-church laws, often support the church financially, in part because it has become a matter of tradition to do so. A prominent Mexican general, at one time an ardent adherent of Juarez, is known now to seek closer adherence to the church. It frequently happens that a fanatical liberal, after he has opposed the church all his life, seeks on his deathbed the sacraments of the church, at the request of his wife and family. Liberal papers in bombastic tone often report the grand ceremonies of the church. The leading class of men, however, as a rule satisfy their religious wants by membership among the Free-Masons, or by a rationalistic system of philosophy closely akin to that of the French Encyclopedists. They never go to church except as a matter of form.

The transition from heathendom to Christianity has been a difficult task for the Indians of Central and South America. For the uneducated Indian, God and Christ and Mary and a countless host of saints stand about on a level with the divinities of his heathen heaven. Of God and Christ he hears but rarely; his devotions are directed chiefly to the Mother of God and to the saints. Of especial prominence is "Our dear Lady of Guadalupe." Guadalupe is a small village a short distance from the City of Mexico, where, it is claimed, Mary appeared in 1531. Her worship is exceedingly popular. Over her temple are found the words, *Non fecit aliter omni nationi* (God did not do so to every nation, *i.e.*, give them a shrine like this of Mary of Guadalupe). This inscription is really found on nearly all of the many altars sacred to her scattered throughout the country. The day dedicated to her is the most popular festival of the year.

Of Protestantism, the average Mexican has but a poor idea. He is surprised to hear that Protestants also worship Christ. Ordinarily Protestantism and irreligion, Luther and the devil, are synonymous terms for them.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Moravian congregation at Emaus, Pa., celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on August 1. In 1741 Count Zinzendorf preached at Emaus, and in 1742 a log church was built, while in July, 1747, a congregation was regularly organized.

THE Nestorian Christians have resolved, according to the London *Daily Chronicle*, to adopt the doctrine and discipline of the Russian Orthodox Church. There are 400,000 of them living on the borders of Turkey and Persia, and they have determined on this step to secure Russia's protection.

WE learn from the New York *Observer* that something in the nature of a religious parliament is proposed as a feature of the great world's exposition to be held in Paris in 1900. The objects to be obtained by it were recently set forth by M. l'Abbé Victor Charbonnel in a lecture given in Edinburgh, Scotland. These were stated to be: "1. To affirm the educational value and social power of religion for the realization of the human ideal. 2. To proclaim religious liberty, that the conscience of every man is entitled to tolerance and respect, and to protest against all fanaticism of race or religion. 3. To seek, in default of doctrinal unity, the fraternal union of all men only as being religious, and to raise above the differences of sects the principles in which they are all united."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ARE AMERICAN DIPLOMATS TOO OUTSPOKEN?

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S reported statement (since denied) to the effect that he did not think much of England as a possible fighting power, has caused quite a little stir in England. Despite the denial in this particular case, our trans-Atlantic cousins continue to discuss "the new American diplomacy," which, they think, smacks too much of the methods of Bismarck. One of the few apologists of Mr. Sherman is *The Westminster Gazette*, which thinks it is much better to know what diplomats have in their minds than to grope in the dark. The paper says:

"Some of us have been calling for an 'open diplomacy'—a method of dealing in the market-place, so to speak, which will permit every statesman and ambassador to say his mind and disclose his purpose without fear, favor, or conventional politeness. Mr. Sherman meets the demand; he discloses his innermost feelings to the first interviewer in the hearing of all Europe. He neither writes smooth despatches nor delays their publication for the convenience of anybody. What is the result? Why, even our open diplomatists are aghast, and pray the American Government in the name of decency to depose this man and find a polite Machiavelli to put in his place. It is really a very interesting comment on European morals. The old diplomacy has carried deception to such a refined pitch that the man who tells the truth is the greatest deceiver of them all. . . . But the moment Mr. Sherman raises his voice to its natural pitch, and gives the whole world warning and ample opportunity to guard against the designs of his country, then we are all horribly scandalized. . . . What modern diplomacy really wants is to find a middle term between Mr. Sherman, and—shall we say?—the late Prince Lobanoff."

The St. James's Gazette, however, believes that the time when the United States could get along without trained diplomats is drawing to a close, as she has begun to emerge from her isolated political position and to rub shoulders with other nations. It adds:

"Mr. Sherman differs from certain of his predecessors only in degree. He is a striking instance of the failure of the machine-politician, pitchforked into an office for which he possesses not the remotest semblance of a qualification. . . . This has not up to the present occurred to practical minds across the Atlantic, for their real crises have been up to the present domestic and not foreign. But, as we pointed out some time ago, all that is being altered just now. America, like the older countries in this hemisphere, is feeling the need of expansion, and is grasping out at Hawaii, Cuba, Samoa, and other unappropriated or ill-guarded portions of the earth's surface. . . . For a century she has remained at home—invulnerable. She has now decided on the luxury of making acquisitions beyond the seas, and before long she will find for the first time that she has given hostages for good behavior. She will therefore feel the lack of experience, tact, courtesy, in international relations. She will no longer be satisfied with office-seekers of the Sherman type, even in the stage before 'senile decay' sets in. Diplomacy is a business, and a very serious business; and every nation has found sooner or later that it must be carried on by men who have been taught their business in a proper school and who have shown some aptitude for carrying it on."

The Spectator thinks America is really in danger of war because her politicians are unable or unwilling to control themselves. The paper is certain that England has got to the limit of her patience, and that another twist to the British lion's tail will cause him to bite. *The Spectator* advises Americans to learn something about the outside world. It says:

"The ordinary American citizen is told that most of the European countries are about the size of the larger States of the Union and not so prosperous, and he thinks of them as quite unworthy of his notice. England, however, he does know, or think he knows, and when he is told that she must be kept in order, and that if he is a good American he will oppose her, he opposes her accordingly. . . . At any rate, they have always the comfortable maxim to fall back on, 'My country, right or wrong.' . . . We should fail in a public duty if we did not point out, in the strongest possible manner, the grave risks that are likely to ensue from the attitude thus taken up by the American politicians. . . . Opinion has changed greatly in the last few months, and now, even if Lord Salisbury were ever so anxious to turn the other cheek, he would not be allowed to do so. American demands, if urged in unfriendly language, would now be resisted by a unanimous nation. There would be no party or sectional feeling in the matter, only a stern resolve to be bullied no longer. . . . We are not the effete or worthless country that the American politicians pretend, and if we were once to enter upon a quarrel which we believed to be just, we should not withhdraw from it lightly. . . . The American people are, we believe, at heart as sound as our own; but what consolation will that be to them or to us if the politicians end by some day provoking an unjust and unnecessary quarrel?"

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

ALL France is pleased over the reception accorded to President Faure in Russia,—pleased, but not satisfied. For tho the Czar acknowledged that Russia and France are "allied nations," no one in authority in Russia has held out the hope that Russian troops are available for an attack upon Germany for the purpose of wresting Alsace-Lorraine from her. Many European papers think that France is not anxious for war herself, and is willing to be held back by Russia; and altho Premier Meline has made a bid for popularity by expressing a hope that Alsace-Lorraine would now soon be united with France, the majority of French statesmen are very reticent on the subject. Some French papers, however, have taken their cue from the Premier. The *Rappel* is certain that the Dual Alliance is intended to hold the Triple Alliance in check, and adds:

"France may now hope to regain her lost provinces with the help of Russia. The hour for revenge has come. Alsace-Lorraine will once more be French. The peace which was mentioned aboard the *Pothuan* must be based upon the débris of those powers which have raised themselves to prominence by brutal force."

The *Intransigeant* clamors for the publication of the treaty. "Boulanger," says the paper, "would have published it, if only to flaunt it in the face of Germany." The *Libre Parole* hopes that "the allied nations soon may march together," and the *Petit Parisien* asserts that "great deeds will soon follow grand words." But the more influential papers are not so sure that war is at hand. The *Journal des Débats* merely remarks that the position of both France and Russia is much strengthened by their alliance. The *Temps* says:

"It has been attempted in other countries to describe the alliance as a means by which other ambitious nations may carry out their designs. That is a mistake. France and Russia are lucky in that their alliance is for their own benefit. The aim of both countries is to preserve the integrity of their frontiers. In doing this they strengthen the peace of the whole world."

The *Éclair* expresses itself in a similar manner, and many of the most warlike organs acknowledge that there is little hope for a war against Germany. Cassagnac writes in the *Autorité*:

"This secret and anonymous treaty begins to worry the people of France very much. Peaceful demonstrations follow each other, and every chance to regain Alsace-Lorraine is weakened. In this way will be brought about a condition akin to the formal renunciation of our just demands. But Russia cares nothing for that."

Comely, writing in the *Matin*, says:

"Our friendship with Russia has been of some value in our in-

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ternal affairs, for it has strengthened the present cabinet and made the President popular. That's about all. That the alliance saves France from attack is nonsense. Nobody in Europe wants to attack us, and we give ourselves a bad name if we try to make ourselves believe that we are members of an international system formed for the sake of plunder. Were we to be satisfied, and to say that we will not demand back what has been taken from us—mind, I do not advise this—then we would need no armaments. The only reason for the existence of our army is the hope to retake Strasburg. But Russia will not help us in this, and as every nation in Europe, ourselves included, fears war, the alliance is of little value."

The *Rappel* says: "We dream of an alliance for revenge, and we get an alliance for peace, and must bury our hopes." But nothing illustrates better that the present generation of Frenchmen are glad of an excuse to give up, or at lest defer, the war of revenge, than the increased publication of books and articles admitting that France has no right to Alsace-Lorraine. A French officer, Marcel de Baillehache, has published a book in which he describes how few people had learned French in the conquered provinces. The clergy then encouraged the people to hold to their German ways, just as they now advise them to become French. "I quite believe," says the author, that "the Alsatians nowadays sing French songs to tease the Germans, and from a mere spirit of contradiction. But they probably took a great deal of trouble to learn these ditties." And the *Progrès Militaire* says:

"These are bitter truths, but nevertheless truths. Alsace has been reunited with Germany quite justly. The fact is, when we had the country we were foolish enough to choose the officials among the Alsatians. Hence nothing was done during an occupation of nearly two hundred years to unite closely this rich province with France. Quite the contrary."

The Russian papers do not hold out any encouragement to the war party in France, so far as an attack upon Germany is concerned. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The great significance of this visit of President Faure lies in the fact that two great and irresistibly strong nations are sincerely united in their love of peace, both for their own good and to the advantage of the human race in general. The enthusiasm of the people can not but increase from the knowledge that this alliance really benefits the civilized world. The olive branch which President Faure deposited on the tomb of Alexander III. illustrates that fact."

The *Viedomosti* and the *Novosti* are also very explicit in their protestations that the alliance is for peace. The *Sviet* only gives the French *revanche* party a little comfort. It says:

"The French people will understand how our hearts beat for them just as their hearts beat for us last year when we visited them. This is no visit of mere politeness. The French President has come to strengthen the mutual understanding. Our union guarantees our strength internationally. The Russians know what the French wish and hope, and tho they do not express their thoughts in words, they do so by a significant pressure of the hand."

This paper and the *Gazette de St. Petersburg* suggest intermarriage between the two nations to prevent the threatening depopulation of France.

The German press does not discover any reason to be dissatisfied with the friendship between France and Russia. In the main the Germans are convinced that France does not really want war, and that Russia wishes to be on good terms with Germany. The alliance, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, is in the first place defensive. Neither France nor Russia trusts the powerful combination of Central Europe, and they combined their forces because singly they are no match for Germany and her allies. The *Kölnische Zeitung* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

The Dual Alliance and the trip of President Faure will leave things pretty much as they were. But we will not deny that the Russian *people* received the French very heartily, and that they are much more anti-German than the Russian *Government*. That is only natural. The Germans, called into Russia by former Russian rulers, laid the foundation of Russian civilization, but they did not always act rightly. They adopted many of the worst traits of Russian character. On the other hand the Russian has been an apt pupil, not only in the field of industry, but also of morality. The Russians have copied very successfully some of our best traits. They wish to be free from German tutelage now, they chafe under it, and show it by their friendship for France. Yet the love for France is only skin-deep. Educated Russians know that French civilization is on the decline, and hardly equal to German civilization, faulty tho the latter may be. The cultured in Russia are aware that the Russians can and probably will build up a civilization of their own, second to none. But the common people do not know it yet, and as they are tired of the Germans, and still too much behind to be satisfied with themselves, they make love to the French. Moreover, the Russians admire Faure, a plain citizen who has risen to the highest position in his country. The citizens of Russia wish to do homage to the Citizen-President of France, and we Germans should take pleasure in this touch of human nature, tho we are ourselves forgotten over it.

The Daily News, London, says that the Czar, tho friendly with France, will not anger Germany, and adds: "Put in the language of a nation of shopkeepers, this means that he hesitates to turn a customer away"; an opinion indorsed throughout by the British press. The official *Opinione*, Rome, thinks if France and Russia fraternize in this mild way, the Triple Alliance has nothing to fear, and the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is certain that everybody in St. Petersburg means peace, but some people in France do not understand that peace and war can not harmonize.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FEARS OF AN AMERICAN RAID INTO CANADA.

BY some of our neighbors on the North fear is entertained of a sort of Jameson raid by Americans into the Klondike goldfields. *The Saturday Night*, Toronto, reviewing the comments of the American press, makes sure that Canada will have to fight for her existence because gold has been discovered in the far regions of the North. The paper says:

"As justification for the annexation of Hawaii it has been set up that citizens of the United States are dominant in the financial concerns of that country. A desire for territorial acquisition burns now in the blood of the republic. It has Hawaii in hand and Cuba in view. With fabulously rich gold-fields largely held in possession by citizens of the United States; with no formidable Canadian forces to resist or institutions to oppose; with the seizure of Hawaii to inspire them and the wild advice of the jingo press to guide them, what more likely than that adventurers from the United States will undertake a sort of Jameson raid in the Klondike this fall or next spring?"

The paper then quotes from a San Francisco journal (*Town Talk*) as follows:

"If the Canadians are to police the new mining country they must do so by the good-will of the United States. No Canadian constabulary force could assert control over the new mining-camps except by the permission and with the support of this country. They could neither get into the camps nor get out of them without an American passport. . . . It would seem that it would be the part of common sense for the Parliament at Ottawa to throw precedent to the winds and to pass an act granting to the United States police authority over the new camps. . . . Is not this a good time to resurrect the scheme of the partition of the Northwest according to the line recommended by wise men in 1842? In that day, far-sighted statesmen thought that American territory, which was then known as the Territory of Oregon, should extend to the Russian frontier, and that Canada's western boundary should be the limit of probable occupation—say the 120th

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parallel to its intersection with the Rocky Mountains, and thence along the crest of those mountains to the 49th degree of latitude. Such a revision of our northern boundary would conform to reason to-day, and would obviate the danger of a controversy in which grave dangers may lurk. If to command the acquiescence of our northern neighbor, it were necessary for the United States to assume payment of her national debt, principal and interest, the territory gained would be cheap at the price."

Commenting upon this, *Saturday Night* says:

"Let us suppose that a copy of *Town Talk* is placed in the hands of the adventurers who leave San Francisco and Seattle for the Yukon country, and conjecture the impression made on their minds! They are further told that Captain Ray, with a company of United States infantry, is on the way and will stand on the boundary line watching the mines from afar. Will the men not debate whether they have anything to fear or to hope from Captain Ray and his infantry?"

Our contemporary expresses itself confident that a conspiracy is on foot, in which several leading newspapers are implicated, to grab the Klondike country with the aid of adventurers. The editor sums up the situation as follows:

"Twelve thousand 'American' miners are to be in the Klondike next spring to defy Canadian authority and laugh at the one hundred and fifty Canadian policemen; reinforcements to our mounted constabulary in the Yukon are to be denied entrance through United States territory; a re-partition of the Northwest is to be demanded, and, if necessary, 'damages' will be paid for its forcible seizure, even up to the amount of the Canadian national debt. We must hope that the Canadian Government continues to keep itself well informed of what is transpiring in the extreme Northwest, and is perfecting a Canadian route to the Yukon. We may soon have a greater issue than the tariff, something more stirring than carpet politics."

GRECO-TURKISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOME advance seems to have been made in the Greco-Turkish peace negotiations. Greece acknowledges, "in principle," the necessity of international regulation of her finances. But a good deal of water will run into the sea before they accept a practical plan, for Germany insists that the older creditors of Greece must be paid as well as the new ones. Meanwhile, Greece wants the Sultan to hurry on with the evacuation of Thessaly. The Sultan says he will clear Thessaly of Turkish troops as soon as his little bill is paid. Everybody urges Greece to pay, but she seems loth to lose her reputation as "*fauler Zahler.*" The British Government is inclined to back Greece's demand for the immediate evacuation of Thessaly, but many English papers regard this as a great mistake, likely to impair Britain's prestige.

The St. James's Gazette can not see how any fair-minded person could expect the Turk to evacuate Thessaly, since the Greek simply refuses to make arrangements for payment of his debt. The paper further argues after the following manner:

Greece dawdles as much as she can before agreeing to the peace, or rather the pay-negotiations, because, like Micawber, she waits for something to turn up. That something is that England will encourage her warlike attitude, caused by vanity, the chief national characteristic of the Greeks, and assist Greece in robbing the Turk of the fruits of his victory. It is to be hoped that England will do nothing of the kind. The matter touches England's honor too closely. Twice the British Government, in obedience to the pressure of a public opinion largely made up of what is known here as gush, encouraged the Greeks in their foolishness. England can not afford to do so again.

But many English papers think with *The Daily Telegraph* that it would be very foolish of England to work for the establishment of an international finance committee to administer the finances of Greece as the finances of Egypt are managed. England, says the journal, could not benefit by this, for nearly $120,000,000 of the $140,000,000 of the Greek debt is held by Germany. A third section of the British press advocate England's complete withdrawal from the concert, as she wields little or no influence in it and it is better to maintain a position of complete isolation. We quote from the Edinburgh *News*, whose opinion is representative:

"Lord Salisbury's attitude now is something like this: While on the one hand he is prepared to accept the principle of the foreign control of the Greek revenues in order to facilitate the payment of the indemnity, he declines on the other hand to agree that the zone of occupation the Turks maintain offers the sole trustworthy guaranty for payment of the indemnity. . . . What will his lordship do? Will he stick to his guns? Will he rather resign from the concert than allow the Berlin treaty to be upset? Or will his lordship do as he has done so often, simply make a show of resistance and once more tie himself to the apron-strings of the despots? . . . So far as our influence is concerned we might as well have never been in the concert of Europe. Our views have been swept aside, and our ambassador has been chiefly occupied in dotting the i's of the Russian despatches. How long is this humiliating policy to continue? . . . What, then, should be done? The answer is plain. We must no longer submit to the dictation of the emperors. Of course, these gentlemen know that in a position of isolation we are helpless. The time has gone past when we can wield decisive sway on the continent. The rise of large empires and the introduction of the conscription make us no longer a first-rate power. So far as continental interference is concerned we therefore can no longer give effect to our words by appropriate deeds. What remains to be done? Our true policy is to take the first opportunity of retiring from continental complications. It is to be hoped that the present hitch will give Lord Salisbury an opportunity for taking a new departure in continental policy."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's chief mouthpiece, which, as we have shown before, predicted almost to a letter what would happen in the East, makes another bid for reputation as a prophet. The paper argues as follows:

"If the Sultan were to assent to the evacuation of Turkey ere the indemnity is paid, he would be dethroned, and the Mohammedan world would rise *en masse*, in India as well as elsewhere. Lord Salisbury himself has said that, 'if the question were left to Turkey and Greece, peace would probably have been concluded before this.' Pity he does not act up to it! His excuse, that the powers have a right to interfere because they interfered in 1878, will not hold water. No, England still hopes to create a war, during which she may follow her well-known piratical policy. Meanwhile, the Moslems are more and more convinced that the battle is to be between Christian and Mohammedan, as of old, the Turks are told that a 'Christian' nation may do everything wicked—*vide* the actions of Servians, Bulgarians, and Greeks—but a Moslem need not be treated justly just because he is a Moslem. All this is a mistake, simply because the time is past when the Moslem world was weak. The Mohammedans are quite able to take care of themselves, and it is dangerous to rouse them. Led by England, the powers have continually sought to impose conditions upon Turkey, and have continually failed because they lacked the nerve to carry out their unjust threats. Turkey, managing her affairs quietly and ably, dares her enemies to attack her, and gets her way every time. Nothing characterizes the actions of the concert better than the old saying, 'Everybody has a right to make a fool of himself the best way he can.'"

Turkey certainly gets her way to a great extent in Crete. Since her victory over Greece she has quietly sought to reestablish the *status quo ante*, at least with regard to her sovereignty over the island, and she has certainly made great progress, and the admirals of the foreign squadrons assist her. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, sketches the situation in Crete to the following effect:

The island is, at least near the coast, practically under the rule of the foreign naval officers, who seem inclined to favor the Moslems rather than the Christians. These naval men have instituted a rough-and-ready sort of law, the court being formed by an officer of each nation. This was very necessary. But they are as wax in the hands of Djevad Pasha, the new military com-

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mander appointed for Crete by the Sultan. Djevad Pasha is an ex-grand vizier, has been military governor of Crete, and is a man of great talent and marvelous tact. By sending a man of such high rank, the Sultan takes the wind out of the sails of any governor the powers may appoint. The admirals at first grumbled when they heard of his coming, and there was even some talk of preventing his landing. He landed nevertheless. He paid them visits, and they found him so charming that they returned his calls. He invited them to dinner—and they came. He even obtained a place for his troops in the international parade in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday. Djevad Pasha admits that autonomy is granted to the island by the Porte, but he denies that the Turkish troops will be withdrawn; they are necessary, he thinks, as a protection against the repetition of the massacre of Moslems. There is no doubt that Djevad Pasha has orders to win the Cretans to his side, so that the Porte may inform the powers that order reigns, and that there is no longer any need of foreign ships and garrisons.

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, explains that the Sultan was willing to give up Crete to Greece if he could keep a large portion of Thessaly. Since the latter is not granted to him, he will do his best to hold Crete.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANARCHISM IN SPAIN.

THE Spanish authorities generally make short work of the Anarchists who fall into their hands. It must, however, be admitted that Spain has suffered a great deal from revolutionaries of the violent kind. The *Tribuna*, Rome, points out that, with the exception of France, no country has been devastated so much by communistic insurrections and the depredations of individual Anarchists as Spain. Nowhere have harmless women and children been in such danger from bomb-throwing. We summarize as follows:

When, in 1873, King Amadeo vacated the throne, the republic was proclaimed and the Carlists began their attempt to grasp the reins, Bakunin, the father of Anarchism, thought Spain was a good country in which to make an attempt to introduce his theories. A paper called the *Condenado* was started with the motto: "Atheism, Anarchism, and Communism." Soon the Red International had 674 clubs in Spain, with about 300,000 members. February 13, 1873, the mob rose in Barcelona, March 8 in Alcoy, where frightful massacres took place, and July 12 the famous rebellion of Cartagena began. The authorities were so much taken by surprise that a large part of the fleet fell into the hands of the Reds. The insurrection was not crushed until January, 1874.

In 1883 the Anarchists stirred again, this time in Andalusia, where they burned and pillaged villages, and poisoned cattle. In the churches candles filled with dynamite were exploded and 22 murders were recorded in ten days. The movement was guided by the mysterious "Black Hand" from Cadiz. In 1884 seven of the Anarchists fell into the hands of the authorities, and were executed. They were revered as martyrs by their comrades, and bomb-throwing followed to avenge them. In the House of Parliament, in the Ministry of Finance, and in the streets of Madrid, explosions did much harm in 1887.

In 1885, 400 Anarchists took possession of Yerez and tried to storm the jail, but were defeated by the cavalry and infantry in the place. At the same time attempts were made in Cadiz and Bilbao. One hundred and eighteen Anarchists were arrested, and their comrades tried to frighten the judges by the throwing of bombs, killing several people. September, 1893, a bomb was thrown at Martinez Campos, just returned from Africa. His horse was killed, and he was slightly wounded himself. The would-be assassin was executed, but his comrades avenged him by throwing two bombs among the people in the Liceo Theater at Barcelona, killing 22 and wounding 40. Canovas was also attacked, but the bombs exploded prematurely, wounding the Anarchists who threw them. The attacks upon the church procession and the murder of Canovas are still in everybody's mind. Canovas used to joke about his first escape, saying that statesmen were rather benefited than hurt by bomb-throwers.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF GERMANY'S NEW POLICY.

THE recent ministerial changes in Germany, regarded generally as a victiory for the Bismarckian policy, coupled with the visit to the Russian court of Emperor William whose significance lies in its indirect bearing on the Franco-Russian alliance, lend special interest to recent utterances of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. The editor discusses the latest turn in German diplomacy with pointed reference to the real meaning of the union between France and Russia. We translate from the editorial on the German ministerial "crisis" as follows:

"Inasmuch as the question of the future direction of Germany's internal and foreign policies is of extreme importance to Russia, it is incumbent upon us to inquire very carefully into every occurrence and indication throwing light upon it. The German press, as well as that of other countries, has been saying a great deal about the alleged victory of Bismarckian elements, the quasi-reaction in favor of the old policy. What is this old policy? Is it proper to attribute to the Bismarck *régime* any distinctive characteristics?

"Certainly the Bismarck policy was not a liberal one. Bismarck was an opportunist of the most pronounced sort, and he tried several courses and never was particular as to his choice of means in attaining his ends. It is true that Bismarckism meant personal rule. Under him Emperor William I. reigned, but did not govern, he himself being the masterful ruler and guide of the nation. But William II. governs personally, and will not suffer any other 'personal' rule than his own. It may be stated with perfect confidence that the new phase of Germany's diplomacy will not mean a return to Bismarck traditions.

"The new era represents an unknown quantity. It is safe to predict that agrarianism will play a prominent part, but agrarianism is principally concerned with economic matters, already well fixed by international conditions. Whatever happens, Germany will remain the leading member of the Triple Alliance. The new Chancellor, it is feared, will instigate a European war; but Germany's present policy is decidedly adverse to war. She is trying to maintain peace, as may be inferred from a number of significant signs of the times. The very fact that German papers have discussed in serious vein the strange proposal of a German writer for the retrocession of Metz to France shows which way the wind blows. It is no secret that in late years Emperor William has spared no effort to bring about an understanding with France.

"However powerful Germany may be, she does not seek war. Her militarism has a conservative function; she has to preserve that which she has gained. If any active, aggressive use of her resources is contemplated, it is England rather than France that is the object of such hostile designs. It is not in vain that the English are alarmed. Germany as an industrial and commercial country, as a colonial power, goes on developing her resources at the expense of England. She does it now with the same energy, single-mindedness, and persistence which she exhibited in preparing and developing her military resources against France. She will no doubt succeed in the newer projects and schemes as she has succeeded in the older ones. But success in industrial competition requires peace, and to secure peace Germany is not averse to making special efforts to conciliate France.

"It should be added that in France, too, the idea of revenge is fast fading away from men's minds. The alliance with Russia has given France peace and security, a firm support and shield against the Triple Alliance. France is turning her attention to industrial pursuits, and the relations of peaceful neighborliness with Germany are becoming natural and easy. All Europe, and Russia in particular, can but rejoice at this turn of affairs. The hope of complete harmony is growing stronger, and it is in the light of this possibility that the proposal of the anonymous German writer for the retrocession of Metz must be treated. The Germans are taking a more practical view of the antagonism with France."

Another editorial, written with reference to the action of England in announcing the abrogation of her commercial treaties with Germany, emphasizes the above considerations, further dwelling on the fact that Germany hereafter, in her intense rivalry with England in the world's trade, will find it necessary to court Russian influences and seek a compromise and understanding with France.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY WOMAN.

HOW do you represent to yourself the woman of the coming century? was the question recently asked of leading French novelists, dramatists, and poets. It was suggested primarily by the much-discussed case of the Parisian girl who seeks admission to the bar of the French capital. Her success will be a startling innovation in French intellectual and professional life, for even advanced advocates of woman's emancipation question the need of woman lawyers. While the case is pending, the future of woman is a favorite topic with Parisian journalists, and the answers to the question as to the prominent traits of the twentieth-century woman offer considerable diversity of opinion. Coppée, the dramatist and writer, does not look for any pronounced change, and regards the agitation as ephemeral and superficial. Women, he holds, after gaining their objects and reforms, will remain what they are and always have been in their relations to men. A different view is taken by the favorite novelist and champion of the sex, Marcel Prévost, who writes as follows in *Le Journal*, Paris, on the subject:

"What will become, as the effect of social progress and changing institutions, of man's companion, is a problem which interests the whole world. Will there be a distinct and definite type which it will be proper to describe as the type of twentieth-century woman? Rightly or wrongly we form for ourselves a synthetic yet simple idea of the woman of the eighteenth century. The term suggests to us the aristocratic French woman of the last days of the monarchy. But the nineteenth-century woman, who is so near to us, whom we can observe and study every day, and whom, consequently, we know best, has she not changed radically several times since the birth of the century? The French *bourgeoise*, has she not successively been sentimental under the First Empire, practical and sage toward 1840, gay and somewhat frivolous during the crinoline times, only to become colored and affected to-day by literary snobism and emancipation doctrines? Such, at least, is our woman as depicted in the faithful history of manners, the French romance of the century.

"To make the question clear, it is necessary to speak of the woman of the early years of the coming century, of the woman of to-morrow. Unfortunately, even as thus modified the question permits, by way of answer, only a more or less heightened and striking amplification of what is called to-day '*féminisme*.' On the one hand, I see a group of women laboring for the amelioration of the isolated and abandoned of their sex; this is charity in the noblest and most altruistic sense. On the other hand, I see another group proclaiming the feminine intellect capable of the same efforts as the masculine, and that the differences that exist in results are due to differences in training and environment; and according to this group woman is bound to become the equal and rival of man. If such a change of manners is to take place as will make woman in reality the competitor and equal of man, it will certainly happen in the dim and distant future, and not in the course of the few years which separate us from the twentieth century.

"Taking these movements for what they are—for indicators of a tendency, we must acknowledge that woman is protesting against the inferiority imposed on her by society. She is after equal education, equal physical development, equal chances at fortune-making. She tends to become more like the man in everything economic and intellectual. We can forecast without much fear of error that the opening of the twentieth century will see women lawyers, women physicians, and journalists, even women politicians and deputies, in this ancient Europe of ours. The young republic on the Western hemisphere already gives us many examples, and experience teaches us to expect that European women will similarly succeed.

"But will society gain or lose thereby? This is a different question. The old continent already has too much competition in the liberal professions, to say nothing about other occupations. Each woman that exercises a man's function means one man pushed to the wall, degraded. The woman will answer that they care nothing, and this is perfectly natural. But what will become of the sentimental relations between the sexes? Here, tho it is the fashion to poke fun at the pedants, we encounter a serious problem. To imagine the future world as a great college or a great business office, is nothing but a dream. There will always be a struggle among men to conquer, to win woman, and what will be the form of this natural necessity?

"In the first place, gallantry, in the French sense, will tend to disappear. It is already out of date. The women assert that they have no use for it, while the men will not force it upon them. It will become the fashion for women to exhibit indifference toward male gallantry, and compliments upon their intellectuality will be relished more and more. Love will become more hypocritical, a little ashamed of itself. Lovers will be subjected to raillery. The Anglo-Saxon ideal will be realized,—doing everything without saying anything. On the other hand, men and women becoming more and more matter-of-fact, unions will be arranged in which sentiment will play but a small part, but which will nevertheless be durable and cordial. There will be homes where the united will simply be companions having mutual interests and esteem. Is this the ideal of marriage? We may expect passion to be greatly diminished in its influence upon woman's life. Woman will become more deliberate, more egoistic; for self-abnegation and blind devotion passion is essential. Further, women will lose their maternal tenderness. The hearth will become less warm, less close. The child will strive to leave it and gain independence and liberty as early as possible, while the mother will love him or her with more reasonableness,—that is, with less ardor and nervous attachment.

"Finally, the significance of the word 'honor,' as applied to woman, will become materially modified. Thrown into the public professions, woman's sense of responsibility will develop. Women will pay more attention to their own promises and words. They will become more scrupulous toward men in money matters. At the same time the peculiar 'honor' of woman, in a sexual sense, will suffer. It will appear excusable in intellectual and independent women to indulge their fleeting fancies and preferences, altho passion will fall into disfavor. To sum up: more intellectuality, with a keener relish for independence; less passion with diminished modesty; a stronger sense of personal interest; an enlightened egoism; less charm and greater security; less tenderness and more reflection—such, gradually, will be the transformation effected in woman of the twentieth century."

However, M. Prévost adds very carefully in conclusion that nothing can be more uncertain than the transformation indicated. One war, he says, in which a Latin nation shall obtain a decisive victory, will suffice to change the tendency and course of the revolution in woman's status.

The Dismal Swamp not Dismal After All.—"We have many 'Switzerlands of America,' says *Architecture and Building*, and health-resorts without number, from Maine to Colorado, of more or less prestige, but these are to be rivaled if not eclipsed presently, it is thought, by, of all other places, the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. This hitherto waste and unproductive region has been found, on closer and more scientific inspection, to be by no means as dismal as it used to be depicted in our geographies, and to possess features which ought to make it an attractive watering-place and sanitarium. It is not, as most people imagine, a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, according to accurate surveys, it is above the level ground, some 15 or 20 feet, and, instead of being the receptacle, is, in its immense sponge-like bulk gathering the waters that descend upon it, the source of rivers five of which take their origin within it and flow onward to the sea. The swamp is entirely of green timber; there is no decaying wood, the two principal woods that grow there being the juniper and the cypress which never rot. They fall on the ground like other trees, but instead of decomposing they turn into peat, and in that form remain unchangeable and indissoluble. There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposition of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with balmy odors. The water is tinged with the juniper to a faint wine hue, and it is thought to possess valuable sanitary qualities. It is often used

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by vessels going on a foreign cruise, on account of its healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. Those who live near it are not slow to declare that it is the healthiest place on the continent."

HOW BIRDS HOLD COURT.

OBSERVERS from time to time have assured us that birds hold meetings that have all the appearance of assemblies for a definite purpose, such as discussion or the meting out of justice to an offender. In *Our Animal Friends*, George Ethelbert Walsh gives an account of some of these assemblages, part of which we quote below. Of a field near the Palisades, where, according to him, thousands of crows congregate for this purpose, he says:

"Here the birds hold their courts of oyer and terminer, and dispense justice according to their notions of right and wrong. A few days ago an offender against the crow tribe was brought before this court and sentence duly passed upon the unfortunate bird. What the offense of the criminal was can only be conjectured, but the proceedings of the trial were conducted in the noisiest manner possible. Every member of the court seemed anxious to speak at once, and the cawing was deafening. Even the sentinel on a neighboring rock became so interested in the proceedings that he failed to see the stealthy approach of a stranger. The crows were assembled around a barren rock on which stood the criminal and a large black crow, who seemed to be the leader of the flock. The criminal hung his head and fluttered his wings occasionally as if anxious to escape.

"After half an hour's wild cawing, the decision of the court was apparently made, for suddenly there was a wild commotion, and the whole flock pounced upon the criminal and killed him. Then, as if satisfied with their proceedings, they returned to their various duties, or gathered in small groups, to talk over the results of the trial. Suddenly the sentinel gave a warning cry, and the flock took wing with a loud flutter and clatter.

"Another time a hardened criminal was apparently being tried by the court, when proceedings were interrupted by the offender stealing a march upon his accusers. When the cawing was at its height, the accused bird suddenly jumped into the air, and flew away toward the Hudson River as fast as his wings could carry him. A dozen pursuers started after him, but he had a good start, and was still far in the lead when he passed out of view.

"The sparrows also hold criminal trials and punish offenders against their own tribe. They rarely kill a criminal outright, but they inflict such severe punishment that the offender is not likely to repeat the crime. These birds are as noisy and quarrelsome as the crows, and court proceedings are conducted in a manner that would distract any human judge. When the offender is found guilty, a certain number of the flock are detailed to inflict the punishment, which they usually do by falling upon the poor bird and pecking him severely. After losing most of his feathers, he is admitted back into the flock on probation. So long as the absence of the feathers mark him as a criminal, he is in disgrace, and his society is not particularly cultivated. Featherless sparrows may be seen hovering on the outskirts of many flocks. Occasionally other accidents may have caused the loss of the feathers, but usually the bird is one that has been punished for some offense."

After a story of some bluebirds who buried alive a sparrow who had taken possession of a box inhabited by two of them, Mr. Walsh goes on to say:

"The offenses which deserve punishment among the birds differ according to the species. Some are born pilferers, and robbery is looked upon by them as legitimate; but most of our song-birds respect the rights of property. Martins will punish any member of their tribe that steals the nest of another, or in any way interferes with a breeding pair. The bluebirds are very orderly, and punish any outcast that makes discord. They, too, seem to have criminal trials, and they punish an offender by severely pecking him and driving him from the flock."

AN ANCIENT AND UNSOLVED RIDDLE.

THE following ancient riddle in the form of an epitaph, of which no satisfactory solution has ever been given, is published by *Cosmos* (Paris, August 21):

"In the Museum of Beauvais is found the following inscription [in Latin] taken from the Chateau of Chantilly:

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

Neither man, nor woman, nor hermaphrodite,
Neither infant, young, nor old,
Neither chaste, depraved, nor modest,
But all these:
Removed neither by hunger, sword, nor poison,
But by all:
She lies neither in the sky, nor in the waters, but everywhere.

LUCIUS AGATHO CRISPUS,

Neither husband, lover, nor friend,
But all these;
Neither weeping nor rejoicing,
But both;
Has erected this, neither a mausoleum, a pyramid, nor a sepulcher,
But all three;
Both knowing and knowing not to whom he had erected it.

This is a tomb that holds no body;
This is a body held in no tomb,
But is its own body and its own tomb.

"In reading this kind of Chinese puzzle, one is tempted to believe, with some authorities, that it is the work of a joker, who wants to bother his contemporaries by propounding a problem impossible to solve. But [others are] . . . not of this opinion.

"In the first place the riddle is relatively ancient. Misson, in his 'Voyage d'Italie' (1698), says that he found it in a parchment manuscript in Milan, and that he read it cut on marble in Bologna. There were some differences in the text, and the inscription at Bologna lacked the last three lines. This lack causes it to be regarded by the Bolognese as the only authentic version, that of Chantilly being a second edition, not corrected, but enlarged. We have earlier documents on the subject. A volume printed at Dordrecht in 1628 comments at length upon it. Another volume on the same subject was published at Padua in 1548. Learned men have studied over it. . . . *The Gentleman's Magazine* contains a long discussion on this inscription quoted by Walter Scott.

"To enumerate the interpretations that have been given of this inscription would be to write a history of the whimsicalities of the human mind. We should see suggested one after another, as solutions, the rain falling into the sea, and mercury; primitive matter, and the loquacity and argumentation of lawyers; love and privation; generation and Pope Joan, etc. But amid these numerous discussions one idea rises, eminently spiritual. This Ælia Crispis and this Agatho Crispus may be nothing else than the human soul considered, in the two parts of the inscription, under two different aspects. Such was the opinion of Bossuet and the great Condé among others.

"If, now, one of our readers should desire to furnish an interpretation that will be unobjectionable from all points, he will be attempting a problem of high philosophic spirituality that will be worth all the efforts made by him to solve it. *Cosmos* has published hitherto many problems in mathematics; here is one of another kind. Labor upon it will be better spent than that devoted to deciphering the word-puzzles found on the last page of newspapers."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cork Industry in Spain.—"Cork-cutting is one of the few of Spain's industries that apparently remains unaffected by wars, revolutions, Carlist plots, and a long-continued feeble financial condition," says *Merck's Report*, August. "The largest output is from the province of Gerona, along the upper borders of which the Pyrenees range. The factories in this district alone employ 10,000 persons, one establishment in Palamos having on its roll over 500 employees. But this establishment is overshadowed by a house in Cadiz, which handles cork from tree to consumer, and employs a total of 2,000 people. This particular firm is also engaged in the trade on the northern coast of Africa in the neighborhood of the Strait of Gibraltar. The value of the Spanish cork trade is upward of $10,000,000 a year."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports indicate expanding trade and generally advancing prices. A 12-per-cent. increase in the output of pig iron in August is a feature of the industrial situation.

Increased Volume of Business.—"The business week has been marked by a continuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission merchants, in anticipation of wants, at almost all important distributing points. At a number of centers special-rate excursions of merchants have increased the week's volume of business notwithstanding the intervention of a holiday. Speculative interest in and the strength of wool remain features of that market. Cotton fabrics have improved their position in view of increased demand and cheaper raw material. There has been a falling-off in general trade in portions of Texas, due in part to the unwillingness of planters to sell cotton at its present price, but at Central Western points, notably Chicago and St. Louis, business has been quite active. Western iron and steel mills are practically independent of buyers for the remainder of the calendar year."—*Bradstreet's, September 11.*

Strength of the Market.—"The market for securities has again shown surprising strength, caring nothing for foreign buying at one time or selling at another, but advancing more or less every day during the past week in the average of all active stocks. The average advance for the week has been $1.12 per share for railroads and 79 cents for trusts. The heavy earnings of some companies, and the extra dividend declared on St. Paul common were of large influence, but still more the great tonnage which from Chicago eastbound was for the week 25.9 per cent. larger than in 1892. Lake and rail tonnage has also surpassed all records. Earnings in August on more than half the mileage in the country were $41,188,801 in the United States alone, a gain of 12 per cent. compared with last year, and .4 per cent. compared with 1892, making the return decidedly surpass that for July or any other month this year. The exchanges through clearing-houses also exceed those of the same weeks in 1892 about 3.5 per cent., and those of 1891 by 48.1 per cent. So great a gain in the volume of business can only be attributed to very extensive replenishing of stocks."—*Dun's Review, September 11.*

Wheat Demand.—"Wheat has risen 5 cents the past week, not in a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. The reports of the crop, now almost wholly out of danger, indicate a yield never surpassed but once, foreign accounts still strengthen the belief that the deficiency abroad will be about 100 million bushels more than usual, and meanwhile reports indicate that less corn than was expected will be available for export. Its price has risen about ⅝ of a cent. While wheat receipts at Chicago have been breaking records, receipts at all Western ports are for the week a little below last year's, but Atlantic exports, 9,778,138 bushels, flour included, against 4,270,755 last year for two weeks, with 5,579,771 bushels corn against 3,570,704 last year, indicate a foreign demand apparently limited at present only by ship room."—*Dun's Review, September 11.*

Advance of Prices.—"The August advance in prices for more than 100 staple raw and manufactured articles, products, live stock, etc., as reported by *Bradstreet's*, amounted to 3.4 per cent. following a 3.1 per cent. advance in July. During the first six months of the calendar year prices referred to fell away about 2.6 per cent. *Bradstreet's* prices index number amounted to 77,904 on September 1, against 75,324 on August 1, 72,828 on June 1, and 75,044 on July 1, 1897, and has not been exceeded since October 1, 1895, at the end of the little 'boom' in that year, when the index number was 79,306, against 80,700 on January 1, 1895.

"The week's upward movement of prices continues as remarkably widespread as for nearly a month past, with advances in quotations for more than a dozen staple articles and products, unchanged prices for one quarter as many more, and noteworthy decreases only for cotton, coffee, and lard. *Bradstreet's* advices from Texas, Louisiana, and South Carolina point to the likelihood of a smaller crop of cotton than heretofore expected, reduced estimates from Texas alone indicating a pronounced shrinkage. Steady prices are reported for lumber, coal (notwithstanding the anticipated early settlement of the soft-coal strike). Bessemer pig iron and Indian corn. Advances are shown by some grades of wool, by leather, shoes, oats, wheat, wheat flour, sugar, canned goods, and leaf tobacco, as well as for steel billets, Southern and Western foundry pig iron, various products of iron and steel mills, yellow-pine lumber, and turpentine."—*Bradstreet's, September 11.*

Canadian Trade.—"A better feeling is reported from interior districts of Ontario and Quebec, owing to improved prices for farm products. The supply of money at Montreal continues in advance of demand. Toronto jobbers report an increasing distribution of general merchandise. The Nova Scotia crop of apples will be only one quarter as large as that last year. The provision market at St. John, N. B., is very firm, but shipments of timber are small. There are 32 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 30 last week, 41 in the week a year ago, 22 two years ago, and as contrasted with 36 in the like week of 1893. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $22,164,000 this week, a total slightly in excess of that a week ago, but very much larger than that one year ago. [*Dun's Review*, 35 to 47 last year]."—*Bradstreet's, September 11.*

Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "HORSFORD'S," whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

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A New Remedy Which Will Do It.

Chronic dyspepsia is considered by many people to be nearly if not quite incurable. No good reason can be given why they think so except that perhaps they have tried various remedies without much if any benefit. But the progress in every branch of medicine has been such that, among other things, a lasting cure for indigestion in its chronic form as well as temporary has been discovered and is now placed before the public strictly on its merits as a permanent cure for all stomach troubles or difficulties with the digestive organs.

This new treatment is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, being put up in tablet form so as to be easily taken and also to preserve its good qualities for an indefinite length of time.

This remedy has produced surprising effects in the worst forms of indigestion, and in many cases where ordinary remedies failed to give even relief, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have fully cured.

The splendid results from using this preparation are owing to the fact that it is prepared and intended for Dyspepsia and stomach troubles *only*. It is not a cure-all like so many advertised remedies, claiming to cure everything under the sun, but it is claimed that it is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, and any one suffering from any form of indigestion can not fail to get permanent relief and cure from its use.

It is so prepared and the ingredients are of such a nature that when the tablets are taken into the stomach they *digest the food*, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. You get sustenance and strength to mind and body by reason of the food being properly digested, and at the same time the much-abused stomach is allowed to rest and recuperate.

Notwithstanding the great benefits to be derived from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the price is but 50c. for full-sized package, and all druggists sell them.

A little book on Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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Puts any kind of a point on any kind of a pencil or crayon. **15c.** **15c.**

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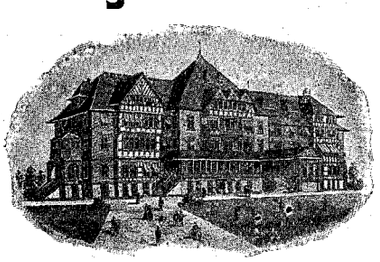

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PERSONALS.

MENELEK of Abyssinia is running Kaiser Wilhelm close in the variety of his accomplishments. He showed the French envoy, M. Lagarde, the plans he had drawn with his own hand for his new palace at Addis Adaba. When the first sewing-machine he had seen came to him out of order the Negus looked it over, found out what was wrong, and repaired it himself.—*The Sun, New York.*

THE King of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, never employs any but the English language. He seldom speaks French, and only uses Greek when compelled to do so. His Hellenic majesty draws his own checks, and a person who once had an opportunity of seeing one was surprised to find that the king signs himself "Georgios Christianon," or "George, son of Christian." The royal banking account is in the hands of the Greek National Bank, but his money is in English funds.—*The Home Journal, New York.*

HOME STORIES OF EDWIN STANTON.—School children of Steubenville, Ohio, have contributed a memorial tablet for the house in which Edwin M. Stanton was born, whereupon a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* gathered some home stories of Stanton's connection with President Buchanan's cabinet. A brother-in-law of Mr. Stanton, Mr. Wolcott, is authority for the statements that follow. After describing Buchanan as weak and irresolute, and bound hand and foot by active sympathizers with the Southern cause in the Cabinet who dispersed the army and navy to scattered points, the story continues:

"In addition to other causes of alarm Floyd had attempted to ship all of the heavy ordnance at Pittsburg to the South, and was only checked by the uprising of the people, who sent a deputation to Washington to inform the President and to enter their protest against the movement.

"In this extremity President Buchanan sent for Mr. Stanton and asked him what he thought about the signs of the times. The answer was characteristic:

"'You are sleeping on a volcano. The ground is mined all around and under you and ready to explode, and without prompt and energetic action you will be the last President of the United States.'

"'Mr. Stanton,' said the feeble old man, 'for God's sake, come in and help me. The Attorney-General's office is vacant. Will you accept it?'

"'If you desire my help I will,' was the reply."

This is the story of Mr. Stanton's invitation to enter the Cabinet as it comes from an immediate relative. There is no reason to doubt that it is told practically as it was given in family confidence by Mr. Stanton himself. The same applies to the account of what took place after he entered the Cabinet:

"The first day of Mr. Stanton's incumbency of the office of Attorney-General he passed in ferreting out the grand larceny of Thompson on the Indian fund. When the Cabinet met in the evening, Mr. Stanton was late in arriving. As the new Attorney-General entered, he saw Floyd pacing the room, and gesticulating furiously in a tempest and whirlwind of speech against somebody who had cut down his flagstaff, broken off the trunnions of his guns, and cut and burned his wheels, and so on. Mr. Stanton sat down without uttering a word and without pretending to understand what was up. When Floyd stopped somebody asked:

"'What do you think about it, Mr. Attorney-General?'

"'About what?' said Mr. Stanton.

"'About Major Anderson's breaking up camp at Fort Moultrie and going into Fort Sumter.'

"'The most glorious event since the 8th of January, 1815,' answered the new member of the Cabinet. 'It has stirred the heart of every loyal man in the nation.'

"'What,' demanded Floyd, 'an officer of the army violating his orders?'

"'What orders?' retorted Stanton. 'Did you, Mr. President, give orders to Major Anderson to remain in that old, dilapidated fort, surrounded by enemies, when a stronger one was available?'

"'No,' said Mr. Buchanan, 'I gave no such orders.'

"'Did you know of any such orders being given?' Mr. Stanton asked.

"'No, sir. I never heard of it before,' said the President.

"'Then,' said Mr. Stanton, 'the man who gave such orders ought to be hanged on a gallows higher than Haman's.'

"Here Secretary Thompson interposed to rebuke the insolence of so new a man in the Cabinet.

"'Mr. Thompson,' said Mr. Stanton, in reply, 'I have been here long enough to find out that you have stolen nearly a million of Indian bonds, and expect to stay here till I see you punished for it.'

"Then the tempest rose and raged till midnight, when the meeting broke up. The next morning, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resigned. In a single night Stanton broke the conspiracy in the Cabinet which was killing his feeble old friend."

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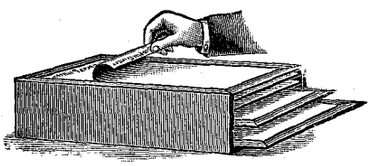

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Current Events.

Monday, September 6.

Southern boards of health declare yellow fever quarantine at Ocean Springs, Miss. . . . It is reported in Washington that S. N. D. North, of Boston, has been selected for Superintendent of the United States Census. . . . A number of New England mills start up. . . . Labor Day is observed generally. . . . The eighth annual convention of the National Association of Post-Office Clerks opens in Baltimore.

Lord Salisbury submits fresh proposals respecting the conclusion of peace between Greece and Turkey. . . . The court-martial of Barcelona sentences Barril, the Anarchist, to forty years' imprisonment. . . . It is reported that Herr Krupp's offer of £25,000 for Dr. Peters's next expedition to Africa has been withdrawn. . . . Five hundred persons are reported to have fallen victims to the violent eruption of a volcano in the Philippine Islands.

Tuesday, September 7.

The text of Japan's reply to the Hawaiian Government's proposal for arbitration is received at the State Department. . . . The Government, through the Marine Hospital Service, is taking every possible precaution against the spread of yellow fever from Ocean Springs, Miss. . . . The President arrives in Somerset, Pa., on a visit to his brother, Abner McKinley. . . . It is reported that Colorado Democrats opposing fusion have nominated John A. Gordon, a "Cleveland Democrat," on a Bryan platform. . . . The faculty of Brown University unite in a letter asking President Andrews to remain.

The Dervishes evacuate Berber, and the town is occupied by Sudanese who are friendly to the British. . . . Lord Salisbury's proposal of an international commission to control Greek revenues is accepted by the powers. . . . The Trades-Union Congress in Birmingham pledges moral and financial aid to the striking engineers, and favor an eight-hour day. . . . The sentence of Barril, the Anarchist, is changed from forty years' imprisonment to the death penalty. . . . Gold from the Michipicoten district (Lake Superior) examined at McGill University, shows as much as $241.60 a ton.

Wednesday, September 8.

Nine acceptances of appointments on the Indianapolis Monetary Commission are announced. . . . New York and Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominate state tickets. . . . Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, accepts the resignation of General Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth. . . . Dr. E. B. Andrews declines to withdraw his resignation as President of Brown University.

The Trades-Union Congress in Birmingham, advocates a reform in the jury system so as to make it possible for all workers having no legal disabilities to act as jurymen; another resolution favors paying members of Parliament for their services. . . . Mr. Min John Mock is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Korea. . . . It is stated that the governments of Belgium and Holland have agreed to conclude a defensive treaty.

Thursday, September 9.

Gold Democrats of Ohio nominate Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, for governor, and indorse J. H. Outhwaite for United States Senator. . . . The Treasury Department defines "crude" drugs under the tariff. . . . Governor Hastings and a state commission disagree over plans for a new state capital in Pennsylvania. . . . The brokerage firm of J. R. Willard & Co., New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago, fails.

The Government in India informs the Ameer that the military movements in his territory are intended solely to punish the Mullah of Haddah. . . . The Trades-Union Congress at Birmingham, by a large majority, adopts a resolution opposing employment of children. . . . The new customs tariff of Cuba is made public; nearly all American goods are subjected to lower duties.

Friday, September 10.

About thirty people are killed in a railroad disaster near Newcastle, Colo. . . . Fifteen or twenty foreign miners on strike are shot by deputies at Lattimer, Pa., and troops are ordered to the scene. . . . The Secretary of the Interior decides in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the land grant from the Needles to Mojave, Cal. . . . Mutiny on the Klondike-bound steamer *Humboldt* is reported.

Peace is concluded between the Government of Uruguay and the insurgents. . . . The Spanish Minister of War calls on Captain-General Weyler to explain the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by the Cuban insurgents. . . . The Trades-Union Congress at Birmingham adopt a resolution favoring a national federation of all trades and industries. . . . The London *Times* says that the directors of the Bank of England have consented to hold one fifth of the bank's reserves in silver. . . . Bombs are exploded in St. Martin, near Ferrol, Spain, causing great damage. . . . The King of Siam and his suite arrive at Brussels.

Saturday, September 11.

The Columbus convention decides to accept a sixty-five-cent rate from Pittsburg operators to end the coal-miners' strike. . . . The Republican campaign is opened in Ohio. . . . Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania appoints David Martin, of Philadelphia, Secretary of State. . . . General Frank Reeder and other Pennsylvania politicians are arrested on charges of bribery and conspiracy against John Wanamaker. . . . The state troops are in command of the strike situation at Hazleton, Pa. . . . Two thousand Lehigh Valley miners secure a ten-per-cent. increase and return to work. . . . President McKinley pardons Francis A. Coffin, serving sentence for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank.

Great excitement still exists in Spain over the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by Cuban insurgents. . . . The King of Siam arrives in Paris, and is welcomed by President Faure and the members of his cabinet. . . . The Trades-Union Congress in Birmingham adjourns.

Sunday, September 12.

At Hazleton, Pa., the revised record of the shooting between deputy sheriffs and strikers is now 22 dead, 40 wounded; united Hungarian societies secure warrants for the arrest of the sheriff and 102 deputies, but they are not served as the sheriff is under protection of the militia. . . . Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, issues a letter to Republican bimetalists. . . . Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Methodist historian, dies at San Josè, Cal.

Emperor William of Germany arrives at Totis, Hungary, cordially welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. . . . In a severe gale on the coast of Japan a Norwegian bark is wrecked. . . . The Japanese Government places an order for a 17,000 ton battle-ship with Clyde shipbuilders.

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A Rose of Yesterday

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CHESS.

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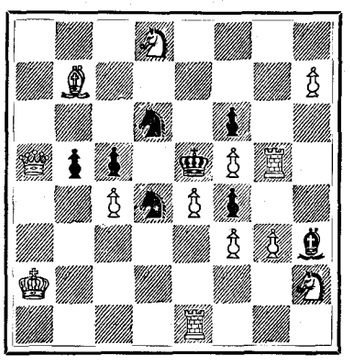
Problem 222.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 4; B on K R 6; Kts on Q 3 and 5; Ps on K B 3 and 5, Q B 4, Q Kt 4.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

K on Q R 2; Q on Q R 5; B on Q Kt 7; Kts on K R 2, Q 8; Rs on K sq, K Kt 5; Ps on K 4, K B 3 and 5, K Kt 3, K R 7, Q B 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 219.

1. P—B 4 / K—B 5 — 2. Q—K 4 ch / Kt—Q 5 must — 3. Kt—Q 2, mate

1. ..... / B or P x Kt — 2. Q x K P ch / K—B 5 must — 3. B—Kt 5, mate

1. ..... / R x P — 2. Q—K 4 ch ! / K x Q must — 3. B—B 6, mate

1. ..... / R—K 3 — 2. B x R ch / K—B 3 must — 3. Q x Kt P, mate

1. ..... / P x P — 2. B—K 6 ch / R x B — 3. Q x R, mate

2. ..... / K—B 3 — 3. Q x Kt P, mate

1. ..... / P—K 5 — 2. Q—Q 4 ch / Kt x Q must — 3. Kt—K 3, mate

There are many variations of this interesting problem, but those given above are sufficient to indicate the force of White's position.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; S. L. Meyers, Chicago; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; "O. B. Joyful"; A. E. Buck, Manchester, N. H.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; C. Macadam, New York city; W. J. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. A. J. Walker, Cincinnati.

Comments "Very intricate, and in every way excellent"—M. W. H. "One of the best Queen-sacrifice problems I have come across"—H. V. F. "A beautiful problem"—F. S. F. "A clever and clean-cut composition"—the Rev. I. W. B. "The situation is very subtle, indeed"—S. L. M. "A gem"—Dr. R. J. M.; "A very fierce problem,"—O. B. J.

A number of our solvers went astray with P—B 3, and Kt—B 3 ch. P—B 3 comes very nearly doing it, but the Bishop at R 4 stops it. For instance: 1. P—B 3 / B x P — 2. Q x B ch / P—K 5 and Black gets out at K 4. Kt—B 3 ch would probably do it if it were not for the Kt at K 6. This is the way it works: 1. Kt—B 3 ch / K—B 5 must — 2. Q x K P / Kt—Q 5. One of our solvers says: 2. ..... / Kt (Kt 6) moves — 3. Kt—Q 2, mate but when the Kt goes to Q 5, there is no mate next move, for the Black K takes Kt or gets out at Kt 6.

Among the many original problems which we have lately received, there are several in which the key-move is P x P *en passant*. We do not believe that such an arrangement is a legitimate problem. We remember seeing one, by Mr. Barth, when Black P had to move two squares. Nevertheless, it is simply a trick, and such compositions are puzzles and not problems.

Correspondence Tourney.

The fifth game, a Spanish attack, is interesting and instructive as an example of the attack going to pieces because of slow development, which led to the loss of White's most valuable Q P.

FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

A. R. TAYLOR, Miami, Fla.	O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville, Tenn.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3 (a)
4 B—R 4	Kt—K B 3
5 Castles (a)	P—Q 3 (c)
6 P—Q 4	B—Q 2
7 R—K sq	B—K 2
8 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q Kt 4
9 B—Kt 3 (d)	Kt x Q P
10 B—Kt 5?	P—B 4
11 B x Kt (e)	B x B
12 B—Q 5	R—Q Kt sq

A. R. TAYLOR, Miami, Fla.	O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville, Tenn.
White.	*Black.*
13 Kt x Kt	K P x P
14 P—K 5?	P x P
15 Kt—K 4	B—B 4 (f)
16 B—B 6 ch	K—K 2
17 Kt x P	Q—Kt 3
18 Q x P	Q x B
19 R x P ch	B x R
20 Q x B ch	B—K 3
21 Kt x B	Q x Kt
22 Q—B 7 ch	K—B 3
23 Q—B 4 ch	Q—B 4
24 Resigns (g)	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Kt—B 3 is the generally accepted move on the principle of quicker development of pieces. Mr. James Mason however, says that, probably, Kt—B 3 is slightly inferior to P—R 3, while Mr. Lasker and other of the masters prefer Kt—B 3.

(b) Kt—B 3 or P—Q 3 is considered stronger, altho Mr. Lasker says that White's chances of success are greatly increased by this more dashing form of attack.

(c) We prefer Kt x P. If 6 P—Q 4 then .. P—Q Kt 4.

(d) The earlier development of the Q Kt would have prevented this trouble. It is worthy of notice that White has moved this B three times in nine moves, without accomplishing anything of special value. The loss of the Q P is very disastrous.

(e) Bad play. Should have kept Bishop for defensive purposes.

(f) Does not seem to be any reason for this move. P—B 5 looks like a crusher.

(g) White might have continued the struggle with the possibility of a draw by Q—R 4 ch.

Notes by Mr. Wigger.

White's 9th: P x P is the proper move.
White's 10th: If Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 11 Q x P, P—B 4; 12 Q moves, P—B 5 winning the B.
White's 18th: Premature and miscalculated.
White's 20th: Why not R—K sq.
White's 23d: Q—B 3 might have drawn.

A matter has been brought to our notice in the Correspondence Tourney, which demands some consideration. During the progress of a game, one of the players thought it best to change a move which he had sent, and insisted that the second move should count, on the grounds that both moves went in the same mail and must have been received at the same time. His opponent refuses to accede to his demand, and hence the game is blocked. When we receive information from the first player we will submit the case to the judges for their decision. It would be best, and would preclude any more such complications, if all the players would study the position, carefully decide upon a move, and let it go. This habit of taking moves back would not be tolerated in play over the board, and we believe should not be allowed in correspondence games.

The Newnes Cup Contest.

The circular letter, issued by the Brooklyn Chess-club and sent to the principal Chess-clubs of the United States, asking for their cooperation in reference to the cable-match of 1898, which we printed last week, has not brought about that reconciliation which, doubtless, the senders of the letter desired. The following comment by Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, indicates that the Franklin Club will not accept the invitation:

"In the beginning of 1896 the Brooklyn and British Chess-clubs framed a lot of articles to govern a so-called Anglo-American match, in which the two clubs assumed the leadership of their respective countries.

Two contests of the kind were played, the Brooklyn Club winning the 1896 event and the British the 1897 match. The latter event appears to have cooled the ardor of the Marean-Elwell management of the Brooklyn Chess-club, and in consequence a less pretentious Board of Managers now rule that club. Now, while we are very glad to note this change of base, the fact still remains that the Newnes-cup cable-contest is purely a Brooklyn Chess-club match on this side of the water, and we do not see how any other club, as a club, can take part in the same under the present rules that govern the trophy."

Game-Pointers.

A correspondent writes: "Will you kindly tell me (1) The opening moves of a King's Gambit; (2) What is a King's Gambit Declined? and (3) What is a Dutch Defense?"

(1) The King's Bishop Gambit gets its name from the offering of the K B P on the second move, and then playing B—B 4. The moves are 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P x P; 3 B—B 4. (2) The King's Bishop Gambit Declined is simply declining to take the P. It usually proceeds like this: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 3 or B—B 4. (3) We gave the moves of the Dutch Game in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 26. It consists, primarily, in Black's first move P—K B 4, in answer to P—K 4.

Mr. Lasker declares that the K B Gambit is unsound. He says: "The idea of the gambit, if it has any justification, can only be to allure Black into the too violent and hasty pursuit of his attack." The following game, known as "The Immortal Partie," is given by Mr. Lasker in his "Common Sense in Chess." He says that it is unsound in the highest degree, and yet of an exceptionally brilliant character.

ANDERSSEN.	KIESERITZKY.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 B—B 4	Q—R 5 ch
4 K—B sq	P—Q Kt 4
5 B x P	Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—K B 3	Q—R 3
7 P—Q 3	Kt—R 4
8 Kt—R 4	P—Q B 3
9 Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 4
10 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 3
11 R—K Kt sq	P x B
12 P—K R 4	Q—Kt 3
13 P—R 5	Q—Kt 4
14 Q—B 3	Kt—Kt sq
15 B x P	Q—B 3
16 Kt—B 3	B—B 4
17 Kt—Q 5	

"I have not dwelt on the constant violation of principle by Black," says Mr. Lasker. "The consequence of his imaginative schemes is that none of his pieces are developed."

17	Q x P
18 P—Q 5	Q x R ch
19 K—K 2	B x R
20 P—K 5	

"Obstructing the line from Q R 8 to K Kt 2. A glorious finish."

20	Kt—Q R 3
21 Kt x P ch	K—Q sq
22 Q—B 6 ch	Kt x Q
23 B—K 7, mate.	

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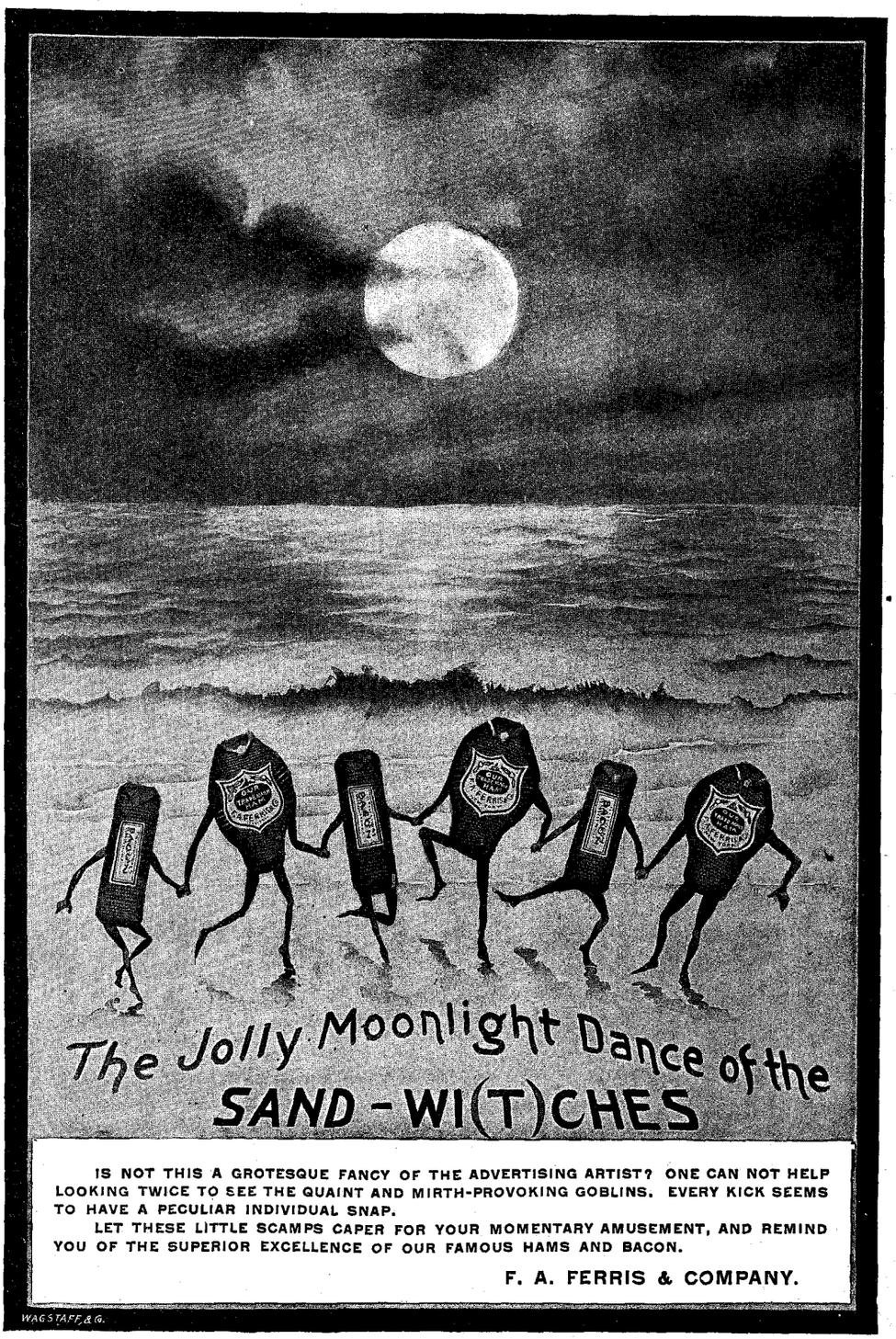
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